

# THE ATHENÆUM

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## NOTICE.

By an order, dated the 5th December, 1911, made in an action brought in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, by Mr. BANISTER FLETCHER against the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS (Limited), the defendants admitted that their book, "History of Architecture," in the "1913 Reference Library," infringed Mr. Fletcher's copyright in his book, called, "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method," and Mr. Fletcher agreeing to grant the defendants a license to dispose of the remainder of the copies which they had printed, and the defendants consenting, it was ordered that the defendants should be perpetually restrained from printing, publishing, selling, circulating, or otherwise disposing of their said book, or any part thereof containing any passages or illustrations, copies taken or colourably altered from Mr. Banister Fletcher's book, or otherwise infringing his said copyright, and it was further ordered that Mr. Fletcher should recover against the defendants the sum of 200s., as damages for their admitted breach of copyright, and in respect of the disposal of the copies of their book, and for the plaintiff's agreed costs of the action.

Dated 29th June, 1912.  
FIELD, ROBOE & CO., Solicitors for the Plaintiff.  
38, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

The Senate invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY READER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, tenable at KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. The salary will be 300l. per annum.

Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more than three references, must be received not later than first post on SATURDAY, October 19, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. HENRY A. MIERA, Principal.

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Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more than three references, must be received not later than first post on SATURDAY, October 19, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. HENRY A. MIERA, Principal.

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.**

**M-CALLUM-FLEMING CELTIC LECTURESHIP.**

The University Court will proceed to make an appointment to this LECTURESHIP EARLY IN OCTOBER. Particulars regarding the duties and emoluments may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT, University of Glasgow.

University of Glasgow, July, 1912.

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Applications, with not less than six copies of Testimonials, should be sent, before AUGUST 31, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained. GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

**BOROUGH ROAD TRAINING COLLEGE,**  
ISLEWORTH.

The Council of the British and Foreign School Society begs to announce that consideration of the applications for appointment as RESIDENT PRINCIPAL OF BOROUGH ROAD TRAINING COLLEGE has been postponed until November. Any further applications should reach the Secretary of the Society not later than NOVEMBER 1.

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**KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

**DOVER LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.**  
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Initial salary 160l., according to qualifications and experience, with annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 220l., with possibility of further increments if the work of the Technical Institute is successfully developed.

Forms of application and further particulars of the duties may be obtained from Mr. R. E. KNOCKER, 66, Castle Street, Dover. Applications must be forwarded, on or before JULY 29, to The Director for Further Education, Mr. FRED WHITEHOUSE, The Technical Institute, Ladywall, Dover.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.  
By Order of the Committee,  
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., July 9, 1912.

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**LAURENCE GUMME**, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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Application forms & 10s. may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the **EDUCATION OFFICER**, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on **THURSDAY, July 27, 1912**. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

**LAURENCE GUMME**, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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## LITERATURE

## WILLIAM JAMES ON EMPIRICISM.

HAVING devoted his middle years to psychology, William James passed on in the latter part of his life to apply a faculty thus specially trained to the ultimate questions of philosophy. Many would say that he sought a metaphysic, but found it not. It is only fair to remember, however, that if there was no finality for his thinking, so neither was any expectation of finality immanent therein. Temperamentally he belonged to the class of pioneers who respond to the call of the Unknown in a spirit of joyous adventure, and, when at length they fall in their lonely tracks, fall forwards. In this still uncompleted series of his posthumous works, edited by pious friends, we have a not inappropriate image of the streaming dynamic that was in him, a dynamic not to be arrested in its onward course by any barrier, any fixed term, though it be fate itself.

Now even philosophic goods are not exempt from trade-marks, designed to guide and protect the more unsophisticated type of consumer; and so the theories of William James have been decorated with sundry labels—pragmatism, pluralism, and (as especially in the present collection of essays) radical empiricism. Those whose minds are of the classificatory bent will rejoice in framing definitions of such concepts; but James himself would have smiled at their efforts.

*Essays in Radical Empiricism.* By William James. (Longmans & Co.)

At most, we may gather from scattered statements of his that he is ready to distinguish between the pragmatic method, a method he deems suitable for all thinkers of the "tough-minded," fact-loving moiety of the intellectual world, and the particular doctrines to which his own handling of the pragmatic method has from time to time led.

Thus the pragmatic method for him simply consists in asking, whenever a dispute arises, what practical difference it would make if one side rather than the other were in the right. Too many of our disputes, he thought, turn on some purely verbal distinction. He would therefore recall philosophy to the stern realities of life by starting from the postulate that "there is no difference of truth that doesn't make a difference of fact somewhere." Of itself this principle amounts to a kind of empiricism. For it is another side of the same postulate that nothing shall be admitted as fact except what can be experienced in some place and at some time by some one. In other words, a practical issue is a particular issue. Meanwhile, in contrast with this fundamental method we find a bewildering number of more or less connected views taking shape in James's mind as he applies the method to this problem or to that. Pluralism, or, as he sometimes terms it, radical pluralism, indeterminism, theism—all these undoubtedly came to James in the first instance as the fruits of his pragmatic experimentation, and came as so many partial and detached glimpses of the whole reality.

Can these doctrines be brought into harmony with each other, and welded into what every philosopher—even, it would seem, the indeterminist—is after, namely, a "system"? James was by no means sure that they are the "necessary and indispensable allies" of some one thoroughgoing and self-consistent philosophy. Many co-operating minds, he suggests, are at any rate needed before such a scheme can be worked out. Yet here in this set of papers, which for the most part represent a selection determined by himself, his evident intention is to submit the outline of a "radical empiricism," or "philosophy of pure experience," that shall show how a group of positive conclusions naturally result if the test of truth be held to lie wholly and solely in "facts," that is to say, particular experiences. Whether such a radical empiricism be in any way different from what other thinkers of the same school describe as "humanism" is a nice point. From an essay included in the present series entitled 'The Essence of Humanism' we gather that James was quite as ready to fight under the one banner as under the other.

We are inclined to doubt, then, whether, taken as a synthetic exposition of his positive philosophy, this collection of papers is likely to modify the current conception of James's position, or will serve to differentiate him from other thinkers who stand shoulder to shoulder

with him, such as Dr. Schiller or Prof. Dewey. But this is not to say that there is nothing new in the present volume—new at any rate to those who have studied James in his books rather than in his more casual writings. The reader is advised to pay special attention to the first two essays, 'Does "Consciousness" Exist?' and 'A World of Pure Experience'; whilst the third paper—'The Thing and its Relations,' a polemic directed against Mr. Bradley—makes plain the bearing of the epistemological thesis for which he has previously been contending.

If it sounds paradoxical in the extreme to question whether consciousness exists, the paradox is reduced almost to a commonplace when it is explained that the only point at issue is whether consciousness exists not simply as a function in experience, but as a self-complete entity somehow confronting therein another disparate entity, namely, its logical correlate, the content or object of consciousness. By way of contrast to this dualistic view, which he attributes to Kant and the neo-Kantians, James seeks to develop the notion of a "pure" consciousness which ultimately embraces, and hence transcends, the relation which thought in its hard-and-fast way would set up between subject and object. All relations, he insists, including this relation, belong to experience, and are but part and parcel of it.

So far he will have all philosophers with him, even those whom he accuses of dualism; for all are set on reaching the one, even if in practice they tend to take their stand on the proximate many in place of the ultimate one. James himself, with his test of "particular experiences," his pluralism, and so forth, has gone as far in the direction of exalting the many as most. Here, however, the ultimate oneness of experience is insisted on in chapters which, though brilliantly executed, are all too sketchy to be fully intelligible. We are left wondering whether he is conscious of the difference between the ultimate of the metaphysician and the ultimate of the psychologist, which is but another name for his primary datum. It is easy to see how the psychologist might postulate as his primary datum a momentary experience in which thought distinctions, the work of retrospective analysis, had not yet had time to break out. Let them once break out, however, and experience is straightway infected with two-sidedness as a direct result of thought. And yet the philosopher's remedy for such dualism is invariably to call in more thought in order that somehow it may neutralize its own work. Ultimate repentance is thus apparently held equivalent to primitive innocence—a position which, frankly, we are unable to approve, pragmatically or otherwise. We hope that we do no wrong to the memory of William James if we fail to discern in this latest instalment of his writings any momentous contribution to a philosophy which ever remained in solution, and was none the worse for that.

*Les Dieux ont Soif.* Par Anatole France.  
(Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

A NEW book by Anatole France is a pleasure which, as the years pass, becomes a rarer and a more fearful one, since the master is a man of moods, and, while all his work is neat, some of it has lately replaced his good-natured comprehension of the seamy side of life by a bitter indignation incompatible with the finer qualities of his style. The 'Ile des Pingouins,' for instance, while it contains such episodes of exquisite beauty as the dream of Marbodius, and such marvels of technical skill as its final passages, might conceivably have been succeeded by a series of diatribes, well-written indeed—they could not fail of that—in which politics had choked literature. It is a double joy, therefore, to find him at his best in this story of the avenging gods thirsty for the blood of France, and the humble little people below them athirst for love and life.

Evariste Gamelin, who lives in a garret of an old house near the Pont Neuf with his mother, is a painter, a pupil of David, and a lover of the antique. He lives by making drawings for the printseller Blaise, a latitudinarian in politics whose every word would be a cause of offence, were it not for Elodie his daughter, between whom and Evariste an undeclared love exists. Gamelin is a theorist in art and life, who dislikes Greuze, despises Watteau, and hates Fragonard. In 1793 he believes in Marat, as he had believed in Mirabeau, in La Fayette, in Pétion, in Brissot, as he will in Robespierre, and is ready to save the Republic by the blood of her enemies.

In sketching the development of this Robespierre in little, Anatole France writes of the Terror as seen by everyday folk who have their living to get and their little pleasures to seek. Gamelin has every classic virtue and every noble principle, unchecked by imagination; his sole aim is the triumph of peace and virtue in a free France, and for it he is ready to shed, not only the blood of its enemies, but even his own. Through the offices of a lady who has retained a love of political intrigue among all the changes of government, he becomes a member of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and, once in the stream, sacrifices all ties of gratitude and friendship on the altar of his country. Blood, and more blood, must be shed: a few more heads must fall, and then the work is done; France will at last be free. Through it all he remains human and kindly apart from his dreadful office. Like Robespierre, he is a family man; he can enjoy a picnic in the woods, or comfort a weeping child while he reflects that his duty may bring him to condemn the mother to death. He falls with Robespierre; like him, attempts ineffectually to commit suicide, and goes to the guillotine, one of the last victims of the Terror.

There is a temperament in which, seeing that things are not so good as

they might be, the observer feels himself concerned in the matter, and shows it by an awakened wrath. This is not the way of Anatole France. He comprehends without pardoning, since he sees no need for pardon in man's poor blind struggle for food and pleasure. His understanding of women has, perhaps, in the past been coloured by a sub-tone of defensive irony, which is altogether absent in this book. Elodie Blaise is, we think, one of the most charming women he has ever drawn, and yet it is difficult to catalogue the elements of her special charm. She has but the good qualities of a French middle-class woman, simple and whole-hearted in her love of love and her lover, the ordinary woman at her best. The other women of the book are more readily characterized, from the unfortunate who is picked up, starving, and dies the easy death of a heroine, to Madame de Rochemaure, who falls a victim to her passion for intrigue, and drags with her to the guillotine half a dozen innocent persons; but all of them are living women of the time. The men are more familiar to us. Maurice Brotteaux, the ci-devant M. des Ilettes, a farmer of the revenue, ruined by the Revolution, who earns his shelter and the meagre diet of chestnuts on which he lives by fashioning cardboard puppets, is a Jérôme Coignard who has known prosperity, one of the race of M. Bergeret. The Père Longuemare, whom Brotteaux rescues from starvation and brings home to share his garret at the risk of his life, is another familiar creation of Anatole France, full of good qualities, admirably unsuited for the state of affairs around him, never more truly a gentleman and a Christian than when he bids farewell in the tumbrel to the epicurean Brotteaux on their way to execution. The printseller Blaise, whose likings are his guide to popular taste, is another well-drawn figure; and his dealings with Gamelin, who came to him with a splendid idea for a Republican pack of cards with the virtues as court cards, only to be told that the Republic was not selling, and that what was wanted was pretty women, will perhaps entitle him to a limited immortality among publishers in modern fiction.

Anatole France has not been kind to the Revolution. But we must remember that for most Frenchmen of our day the Revolution has no need of being slurred over or explained away. It is the last great epic of their history, and even its wildest madneses had a logical meaning and an ethical basis, while it was carried out by men who, on the whole, were honest and well-intentioned. That these are the men who do the most harm in the world when they are put in authority at critical moments is an unfortunate fact, as it is also that most attempts at doing right for others bring evil consequences, without moral blame of any kind. There were, of course, rascals and villains in power, time-servers and base souls, but the worst tragedies of the Terror were wrought by honest men from the best motives.

We have emphasized this side of the book, as some have understood it as a

condemnation of the French Revolution, which it is not. The story ends as the scars of the Terror are being healed and covered, and new interests and new loves stir its survivors. The gods have slaked their thirst for the moment, to drink full draughts for the next twenty years. But it would be leaving a false impression with the reader to let him imagine that the book is a record of unrelieved gloom. It is full of all the qualities which we have learnt to expect from the master of modern fiction, and ranks with the ripest productions of his unrivalled skill.

### SOME FAMILIAR LITERARY FIGURES.

THOSE exquisites who in the eighties walked delicately in the path of Pater, and found life crude, and piteously inartistic, turned languid eyes to art for consolation, and lisped, after Gautier:—

Le buste  
Survit à la cité.

But there is a new pose now: our young artists are vital, they violently reverberate upon us in sculpture, painting, and poetry the movement, colour, and noise of existence. Much of their art, reflecting with intensity the transient phases of custom and opinion, evaporates with the very moment it mirrors. This consideration does not trouble Mr. Holbrook Jackson: "Every age should create its own art, for that is the only proof that it is still alive; whether the art of any particular age or person will be immortal must be left to chance." In his view, art is the expression of individuality, and he has gathered some dozen arresting or interesting personalities to show how their fancies and feelings have come to artistic form.

From this book we are led to some more general remarks on contemporary art, with all its variety and rebellion against the old ideas. It is not art that has changed, but life. Recent investigations into the extra-logical in thought and the subliminal in personality have enlarged our conception of life. It is certain that the idea of death has receded from modern thought and art. The notions of fixity, limitation, isolation, are hardly now regarded as anything but contrivances for reducing experience to a convention of order; and life is felt to flow through and around us in rhythms of immense energy and multiplex modulation. It is this apprehension of the plasticity and movement of life which finds expression in drama, dancing, and sculpture. Where Lessing held that "painting can use only one single moment of an action, and must therefore choose that which is the most pregnant, and by which what has gone before and what is to follow become most intelligible," we now find M. Rodin recommending that the actions before

*All Manner of Folk: Interpretations and Studies.* By Holbrook Jackson. (Grant Richards.)

and after that moment should be made actually visible in the work. Thus the illusion of life is given in change and development.

The real rhythms of life are now felt to be not in Anglican hymn-tunes or Parnassian versification but in longer sweeps of melody, in which irregularities are easily taken up into the greater curves. The continuous, not the separated, is found to be essentially harmonious with the flux of phenomena; and not only in the direction of never-ending movement, as in Wagner's music and Maud Allan's dancing, but also in the merging of species into species, and art into art. "Ce n'est pas de la sculpture, mais de la musique," some one said of M. Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo. Again, this same rejection of the fixed leads to a contempt of the ornament which exists merely for its own sake; the purple patch and the jewelled word are seen to be false and petty unless such decorations, like those of the best architecture, effloresce naturally from structural lines.

Indeed, so far are the moderns from desiring the limited and the finished that they are cold to precision and finality in works of art. They demand more life than any self-sufficing, logical picture or poem can give; for such products are unable to represent either life, so imperfect, so impetuously, endlessly *becoming*, or even one distinct idea, since ideas cohere and blend inextricably. When St. Augustine perceived in things lovely to look on "*aliud quasi totum et id eo pulchrum*"—a sort of completeness whence came beauty—he only repeated an aesthetic dogma which has commanded belief from the time of Plato till this day. Yet 'Peer Gynt' and 'La Centauresse,' by their very incompleteness, are held to attain a beauty of suggestion far more profound and vital than more polished work can impart, awakening in the mind not one idea but many. In short, incompleteness is now for the aesthetic thinker a criterion of high beauty, and Maeterlinck's earlier plays are seen to satisfy the canon.

Cheerfully acknowledging the vastness and variety of life, our artists have little difficulty in welcoming throngs of ideas, however incongruous they may be. At least, some are merely complementary to others, while the acceptance of many need only be that provisional recognition of hypotheses, principles in the shaping. We revel now in a literature of ideas. "Une littérature d'idées"—the phrase was originally applied to the writings of the Encyclopédistes, and makes one shiver. But their concern with ideas led them to reduce literary form to a mere medium for reasoning, while to-day our feeling for the unity of life forbids any dreary dichotomy of the thought from the form it assumes. Thus many of our poets and musicians, deeply penetrated by ideas, possess that genuine concreteness of thought which conceives them in tangible or audible forms, and not otherwise; and thus is justified a serious interest in the dance, which transmits thought and emotion.

In Mr. Jackson's view of the arts, personality sufficiently explains the difference between the work of one man and that of another. Dealing with Poe, Richard Jefferies, Thoreau, and Whitman, he discriminates neatly, and appreciates generously. So Meredith, Nietzsche, and Mr. Edward Carpenter, pass through Mr. Jackson's happy, clever, and sensible mind, emerging as simple, sunny people, not at all hard to understand. The essayist repeats Anatole France's words on criticism as "the adventures of his mind among masterpieces"; but his own criticism suggests a "high old time" among whimsical people. "Max," and the apostolic Mr. Edward Carpenter, and Edward Lear all seem of the same value to Mr. Jackson. We owe him a pleasant hour for his nineteen papers and the five illustrations by modern artists; every essay sparkles and glows with good humour, whether it treats of "Superman" or the bold and original pottery of those true craftsmen the brothers Martin of Brownlow Street.

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE LAND.

THE Land Question, we are told, is to occupy the public attention during the next few years. While we shall have, no doubt, to listen to the endless theorizing of politicians who desire to alter the present system and free the land for the use of the people, it will be well to keep in mind the really practical side of the question, clearly presented by Mr. F. E. Green, well known as the author of 'How I Work my Small Farm.' He surveys the problem from the point of view of one who has first-hand knowledge and advocates only what he knows by experience to be practicable. He deals with every aspect of the question in plain, homely language, and his book is filled with admirable advice based on the sound and sane opinion of a true land reformer animated by sincerity and enthusiasm. But he is not taken in by the mere cry of "Back to the land," and warns his readers from being deluded by rosy accounts as to the profits which can be made out of any small holding. Great emphasis is properly laid on the importance of education. The author deprecates the inept teaching of evening classes where the schoolmaster without any agricultural knowledge gives lessons in measuring a haystack.

"In Hungary and Denmark [he informs us] winter schools are established in the villages in which the young men are shown by an instructor who knows how to weave a hedge, thatch a stack, or cleave a rod with an adze. Educationalists in town so often forget that the countryman learns more by his seeing than by his mental eyes."

Three centres for the revival of village handicrafts are described and approved—Campden, Haslemere, and Compton. But Mr. Green sensibly protests against the

*The Awakening of England.* By F. E. Green. (Nelson & Sons.)

affectation that is liable to surround such movements.

"The word 'peasant' [he says] has become rather a cult, and when one sees the word hammered out on metal over a West-End shop, somehow the word uncomfortably suggests a pose. And I remember that it was a Haslemere lady who once introduced me at a garden party with great enthusiasm as one who had become '*quite a peasant*.'"

In his denunciation of the country house Mr. Green speaks with some indignation of those establishments which are in close contact with the luxurious life of town, and hardly models for the country-side:—

"An air of snobbery begins to invade the village... Dull though the conversation may have been before concerning mangolds and pigs, yet it was largely free from the vulgarity of the talk of the music-hall, of champagne swilling, of comparing the lavish display of one country house with another; free, too, it was of the garbage of the divorce court and all the other genteel topics of conversation introduced by the funkeys from town."

The book deals with housing, co-operation, afforestation, and the land system in Ireland, which is mentioned with approval; and a passing reference is made to the tragic story of rural depopulation in Scotland. Before indulging in airy proposals of land reform, and becoming confused by party controversy over Land Taxation, Land Valuation, or Land Nationalization, every one who realizes the fundamental significance of the Land Question, and desires to become acquainted with some of the intimate considerations confronting those who decide to make their living by agriculture, should read this admirable little book.

#### AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

THIS book needs a sub-title, and deserves to have an index. The purpose of the former, it is true, is served by the Preface, which prepares the reader for the unexpected contents, including the photographs of an old gentleman stuffing a bird, a boy balanced on the edge of a pigeon-hole near the ceiling, and people doing things in their shirt-sleeves. The book is not designed as a treatise on the science of government, nor even as an exposition of the peculiar political structure of the United States. "It is rather an effort to tell in the ordinary language of everyday life what the Government does and how it does it." Its thirty chapters (each of which has been read and approved by the head of the office described, from the President to the Surgeon-General of Public Health) contain a vast amount of intensely actual information, and are calculated to give the ordinary reader a new conception of what efficient modern government consists in and is concerned with. There are few pages to remind one that a Talking-Shop of any kind is even a part of its outfit. There is, indeed, a particularly

*The American Government.* By Frederic J. Haskin. (Lippincott & Co.)

full account of 'How Congress Legislates'—a strange circumambulatory routine the process seems to require; and the author expatiates with evident delight on the historic filibustering exploits of certain members of the Senate. To "filibuster," be it explained, is to keep a matter from being put to the vote by a sustained flow of oratory, there being no time-limit to speeches in the Senate. But these trivial and playful parts of the great and strenuous government machine are relegated to later chapters.

What gives the book its interest is the exposition of the province and actual working of the executive, administrative, and ancillary offices of government, such as the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of the Interior (the last is in itself a complex system of subordinate departments, coming into relation with the life of the people at innumerable points), the Department of Agriculture, the Weather Bureau, and the Geological Survey, to say nothing of the Patent Office, the Bureau of Standards, the Government Printing Office, and many others. The functions of the last three interpenetrate in the daily and hourly service of a vast, busy, and intensely practical community. Of interest to readers whose occupations are not remorselessly practical are the accounts of the Library of Congress, the Printing Office, and the Smithsonian Institution. The first is one of the three greatest libraries in the world, and is animated by more generous ideals than any other; while the second and third are distinguished for technical achievement and scientific discovery respectively. Predominantly concerned with the offices of men who are directing, making, and discovering, the book is full of references to the marvels of mechanical and scientific resource and the paradoxes of national and departmental statistics. Here the eagle spreads his wings in the good old-fashioned way, and the millions and billions go rippling down the pages like grains of wheat from a Chicago elevator. It is abundantly American, a little boyish, and altogether a hearty kind of book, which is much to say of an encyclopædia.

The account of the Department of Agriculture might, without invidiousness, have included a reference to the rare security of tenure guaranteed to its chief by the whole nation's recognition of his services. Even were the "spoils system" still in its pristine vigour, no new party coming into power would dare to remove James Wilson. His corps of Botanical Scouts might have been named and more fully noticed instead of being implied in passing. The pleasant account of the national capital should not have ignored the name and the fine intentions of L'Enfant. Finally, let Mr. Haskin get a Scotsman to rewrite for him that conversation between Davie (not Davy) Burns and George Washington; for no Scot that ever lived—even in America, where all wonders happen—could, we think, have used the nondescript lingo here recited.

## INDIA AND THE MUTINY.

THE third and final volume of Mr. Forrest's 'History of the Indian Mutiny' deals with Jhansi and Nowgong, the dominions of Sindia and Holkar, the campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, the mutinies in Rohilkhand and the reconquest of that province, the course of events in Behar (including the siege and relief of Arrah), the reconquest of Oudh, the mutinies in Rajputana, and, lastly, the pursuit, capture, and execution of Tantia Topi.

Various topics which have occasioned controversy are, of course, dealt with in the book—notably, the conduct of Holkar, the policy of Durand, the manner in which Walpole handled his brigade at Ruiya, and the measures which Tayler adopted for the security of the Patna Division. Mr. Forrest bestows deserved praise upon Durand; but the judgment which he passes upon Holkar should be tested by reference to the investigations of earlier writers. He defends Walpole on the grounds that "the Oudh forts were surrounded by a jungle which rendered a sufficient reconnaissance difficult and often impracticable"; that his infantry "had gone much nearer to the fort than" he "wished or intended them to go"; and that Sir Colin Campbell, "who was well acquainted with the facts of the case, evidently did not think Walpole was to blame." But was Walpole unable to restrain his men, and is Mr. Forrest prepared to maintain that in this instance a reconnaissance was impracticable? The present reviewer thinks that it was not. The belt of jungle which partially protected Ruiya was broken by wide gaps; and, not to mention that Tantia Topi's entire force was able to march through "dense jungle" (p. 596), Walpole might easily have ascertained that, on the side which he did not attack, the fort was defenceless. The fact remains that he was fiercely condemned by the officers and men who served under him; and those who have read the narratives of eyewitnesses may not agree that the condemnation was unjust.

Mr. Forrest's opinion of Tayler deserves careful study. He acknowledges that Tayler did right in arresting the Wahabi leaders; but he complains that "the mode of arrest was not more in accordance with faith and honour"; and he fills two pages with quotations from official correspondence intended to show that Tayler's "mode of conducting official business" was unsatisfactory. But it does not matter whether Tayler's reports were sufficiently full or conventional to satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; what concerns history is whether the measures which he took for the preservation of order were wise. Perhaps, like Nicholson, he

was insubordinate; but here, again, Mr. Forrest's pages should be collated with those of his predecessors.

Mr. Forrest has done much useful work; but, although he has taken great pains to achieve accuracy in details, this volume is unsatisfactory in many ways. The arrangement is not happy. It is true that, owing to the sporadic character of the Mutiny, the inherent difficulty of construction is great; but Mr. Forrest has failed to grapple with it. His chapters are not dexterously connected. The mutinies in Rohilkhand, the earlier events in Behar, the siege of Arrah, and the campaign of Vincent Eyre belong, not only to the first phase of the war, but also to the arena of the vital struggle; and they should not have been relegated to the later part of the concluding volume. The Introduction seems to be a kind of supplementary preface: pp. vii-xv, which form a preliminary summary of the narrative, are superfluous; and pp. xv-xxv, in which Mr. Forrest investigates the causes of the Mutiny, are out of place. The story is encumbered and obscured by details, and sometimes awkwardly interrupted. When a prominent actor is mentioned for the first time, his earlier life or the history of the place in which he played his part is narrated. Thus the account of the capture of Gwalior in 1780 is tediously minute; irrelevant particulars are accumulated about the massacre at Patna in 1763; and seventeen pages are devoted to a biography of Durand.

The use which Mr. Forrest makes of quotation is excessive. Anonymous quotations are continually incorporated in the narrative: many of them are of little value; and others are so badly written that Mr. Forrest might surely have treated them as material to be worked up. Split infinitives will offend the purist; and some sentences are even ungrammatical. Such expressions as "mutinous clouds which broke in lightning and anarchy," "of its many morals there is one chief arrowhead of which we should not lose sight," and "the dim incipency of the dawn," are characteristic of a vivid and highly coloured style to which some will object, but which is certainly preferable to the dead level of ordinary history. Mr. Forrest has striven, most diligently and earnestly, to tell the truth and to be fair; but his book is not a work of art.

More thought might have been given to the arrangement of the maps. The 'Sketch of the Action at Bareilly' would have been more useful if it had been inserted opposite p. 372; and, except the first, all the others face in the wrong direction.

A reviewer might be inclined, at first sight, to suppose that a second edition of reminiscences which first appeared thirty years ago was superfluous; but such a prejudice would be speedily dispelled by the pleasure of reading Col. Lewin's book. He served in the Mutiny as a subaltern in the 34th (Queen's) Regiment, and his opening chapter gives a lucid, modest, and thoroughly readable account of his

*A History of the Indian Mutiny, reviewed and illustrated from Original Documents.* By G. W. Forrest. Vol. III. (Blackwood & Sons.)

*A Fly on the Wheel; or, How I Helped to Govern India.* By Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Lewin. (Constable & Co.)

adventures. After the Mutiny he joined the Indian Military Police; subsequently he was appointed Political Agent of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and rendered excellent service in the Lushai Expedition of 1871. 'A Fly on the Wheel' is one of the best books of the class to which it belongs, and may be thoroughly recommended.

*John Hungerford Pollen, 1820-1902.* By Anne Pollen. (John Murray.)

THOUGH this volume by no means escapes the faults incidental to a biography written by a widow, its animation and sincerity lend to it no small measure of interest. John Pollen cannot always be taken at Mrs. Pollen's affectionate valuation, whether as a theological disputant or as an art critic and designer. Yet he was a considerable man, and played a vigorous part in two of the great intellectual upheavals of his time—the Oxford Movement and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

After a happy childhood at Rodbourne, in Wiltshire, Pollen went to Eton, and thence to Christ Church. He found the Oxford Movement in full vigour, and formed intimate friendships with some of its minor figures. The temper of the time is well indicated in this extract from his *Journal*, written after he became a Fellow of Merton:—

"December 16, 1850.—*O Sapientia*. St. Mary's; a remarkable sermon from Liddell on the mediæval philosophic theology. He affected to overturn it with Bacon and Locke; but I do not know why his, and the modern theory, should not be liable to an upset, were it found hereafter that there is another mental process for attaining truth, and one equally infallible, if intellectual phenomena and conclusions are to be the indications of what is truth...."

Pollen acted as Dean, Garden Master, and Bursar of his college during most of his Oxford residence, but of his activities at Merton Mrs. Pollen gives little idea. Perhaps she is right; undergraduates did not count for much in the University of that day. She is more concerned with his spiritual position, which was in a critical state even when he was ordained by Bishop Wilberforce. Pollen expressed doubts about the Articles, and the Bishop politely informed him that they were of no consequence; the young man regarded the Bishop's opinions as "extremely unsatisfactory," and his theology as "indifferent." By way of warning, "S. Oxon." sent Pollen his printed charge, containing "very hard words against Newman." But influences more powerful were at work, especially after Pollen, as a volunteer from Oxford, became entangled in the turmoil raging round St. Saviour's, Leeds. That story has been told before, and by both sides, but Mrs. Pollen opens it afresh with much spirit, giving numerous extracts from her husband's own 'Narrative of Five Years,' published in 1851. The noble exertions of the clergy during the cholera epidemic

come as a welcome relief to their bickerings with Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon, and Dean Hook.

Friend after friend "went over," and they did their best to take Pollen with them. He remained, though inhibited for a time, and though he felt bound to decline the valuable college living of Kibworth-Beauchamp, so shaken was his faith in the Church of England. His mother's horror of "Rome" must have acted as a strong deterrent; and we get a moving picture of the mental anxieties which Pollen, in company with other Tractarians, underwent, with their family affections pointing one way, and their consciences the other. If they consulted Pusey, they found him obscurantist and far from being a Puseyite. They were too exalted to listen to such practical advice as Woodard of Shoreham offered Pollen: "If I worked hard, I should get 'all right' very soon." In their zeal they disregarded such arguments as Arthur Stanley addressed to his "dear Polonius" when the decision had been finally taken:—

"I cannot say that I regard the Pope as Antichrist, or the R.C. Church as schismatical.... But I cannot refrain from asking whether there is really a call to pull out another stone from one of the existing pillars of the world. If it be possible to live and love and work in this hemisphere of ours, —is there not a duty not less real, because less possible, than that which seems to call you across the ocean? To many, of course, your departure, however lamentable on personal points, will perhaps seem justified or demanded on public grounds."

Thus Pollen had to start the world afresh, and by and by a large family added to his responsibilities. But the Roman Catholic hierarchy found occupation for its converts, and, having more than an amateur's knowledge of art and building, he was appointed architect and decorator of the Catholic University Church, Dublin. There he became the friend of Newman, whom he had hitherto worshipped from a distance. He had known Millais earlier, and removal to Hampstead brought him into close touch with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. He had his share in that brave adventure, the decoration of the Oxford Union, which, as the world knows, was ruined by damp and grime. Mrs. Pollen does not tell us much about Pollen's association with the Brothers, but we gather that he not infrequently acted as a peacemaker, an influence of which they certainly stood in need. Another friendship of importance in Pollen's life was Thackeray's:—

DEAR P.—If not engaged with your confessor, Pray dine with us at 8. Do pray say yes, sir; And if with you you'll bring dear Mrs. P. You cannot think how pleased we all shall be.

Through Thackeray's good offices, Pollen obtained an appointment at the South Kensington Museum, under the tremendous Sir Henry Cole, and thus became identified with the conscientious labours of that eminently British institution. His chief service was as a collector, and many acquisitions attest the soundness of his judgment. On his own account, meanwhile, Pollen was industriously decorating

the halls of country houses, churches, and shrines. Mrs. Pollen reproduces numerous specimens of his designs; they are imitative, sometimes of one style, sometimes of another, but his figures of children have an undeniable charm. More character, however, is to be discovered in his work in stained glass and in his panels for St. George's Hall, Liverpool. A private secretaryship to Lord Ripon and much charitable exertion were other interests in this full Victorian career. We have, too, Sir George Birdwood's word for it that Pollen was greater in himself than in his public and official life; and his private virtues are well illustrated in his diary and letters. He seems to have been entirely free from the acrimony which is not uncommon with religious converts.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

### Theology.

*Hibbert Journal*, JULY, 2/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

This number, which is scarcely up to its usual high standard of merit, opens with an article by Dr. Max Nordau on 'The Degeneration of Classes and Peoples.' He holds that all anomalies of degeneration are cases of 'arrested or aberrant development, originating in the unsatisfactory condition of one or both parents at the time of procreation.' He opposes Weismann's theory that the germ-plexus is uninfluenced by its bearer. Many readers will turn to Mr. Montefiore's article on 'The Significance of Jesus in His Own Age.' He admits new elements in the teaching of Jesus, but maintains that the improvements made by Him upon Judaism are small in comparison with the agreements between it and His teaching. The Bishop of Tasmania, in his article on 'The Church, the World, and the Kingdom,' argues that it is inadequate for the Church of to-day to hark back to mediæval ideals, and even to precedents of the Apostolic Church. The Rev. A. W. F. Blunt accounts for the decline in church attendance by two causes, viz., the modern worship of works as contrasted with meditation, and the stress laid on autonomy as against discipline. Dr. Pattison Muir discourses on the difference between the method of theology and the method of science. Other articles are by Mr. Jourdain on 'Logic,' breaking a lance with M. Bergson and Mr. H. G. Wells; 'The Artistic Attitude in Conduct,' by Mr. E. F. Carritt; and 'The Interpretation of Prophecy,' by Mr. G. E. W. French.

**Wilson (Rev. James M.), THREE LECTURES ON ST. TERESA, 6d. S.P.C.K.**

Lectures delivered in Worcester Cathedral in 1911. Their publication in booklet form may serve a useful purpose in pointing the way to further study.

### Poetry.

**Graves (A. P.), WELSH POETRY, OLD AND NEW, With a Foreword by the Bishop of St. Asaph. 2/6 Longmans**  
This is the first serious attempt at an anthology of Welsh verse in English metrical form. The translator has had the assistance of leading Welsh scholars and poets. Some of the versions have appeared in our columns.

**Horace, Odes of, BOOKS I.-IV., and THE SÆCULAR HYMN, translated into English Verse by W. S. Marris, 3/6 net.**

Frowde

Mr. Marris has once again attempted the almost impossible quest, and announces in his Preface a Horatian delay before publication. The main difficulty is that English is nothing like so concise as Latin, especially in the hands of a phrase-maker like Horace. Here we find good taste in the choice of words, and often a happy conciseness, as in Odes, iii. 21; but we do not think the translator on the whole equal to Conington, though he is occasionally above him. His rhymes are apt to be loose, and spoil the jewelled neatness which the originals suggest. We give as a specimen the second stanza of 'Persicos odi':—

I ask of thee no showy wreath;  
The simple myrtle serves to twine  
Thine waiting, and me drinking 'neath  
This tangled vine.

In Odes i. 5, "trying" is probably a misprint for "tying."

### Philosophy.

**Dubray (Charles A.), INTRODUCTORY PHILOSOPHY, a Text-Book for Colleges and High Schools, 10/6 net.** Longmans

A wise Providence has decreed that in the English Universities of India, where clergymen still teach philosophy to the aspiring youth, the philosophic syllabus shall include natural philosophy (a study almost generally extinct), with 'perhaps' a smattering of æconomics and political science, in addition to the usual metaphysics, logic, and ethics. We know no other view of philosophy so nearly parallel to that presented in this book. The reason is twofold. To comprehend in any bold volume psychology, æsthetics, ethics pure and applied (!), the philosophy of mind (a title of fine antique savour), and theodicy is natural, if not permissible, to the writer of a manual for schoolboys, and to a Neoscholastic addressing certain readers. Brevity is necessary for such a task, but in following the conciseness of the great Schoolmen, Prof. Dubray has increased the learner's temptation to substitute memory for personal thinking, and we seem to note in his book an air of certitude which is an unsatisfactory guide to the consideration of world-old problems. The skeleton is carefully articulated, but the dry bones are never touched to life. For example, the logical section resembles the old "Palæstra" too much, and the modern Aristotelians too little, for our taste. T. H. Green is said to have tabulated some things undesirable "to tell to gentlemen reading for Honour Moderations." One of them was that induction and deduction are the same. An appreciation of this point of view would have made the author's treatment more lively and convincing, without being out of harmony with his general position.

**Hegel's Doctrine of Formal Logic, being a Translation of the First Section of the Subjective Logic, with Introduction and Notes by H. S. Macran, 7/6 net.**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

We should not be surprised to learn that Mr. Macran undertook this translation as an excuse for writing his singularly human and sympathetic Introduction to Hegel and to certain problems of philosophy. This implies no defect in the excellent version of a portion of a most difficult book; but the Introduction has a special interest, as showing that intelligent philosophers still find something to learn from Hegel, and as

giving a plausible view of his thought with which we find ourselves in general agreement. The secret of Hegel is a secret which his disciples have kept remarkably well, but Mr. Macran's conclusion is clear enough. "For Hegel," he says, "the world of existence contains nothing that the man of science would not admit; there are no mysterious metaphysical entities lurking in corners." This is not a denial of the significance of things, their value, truth, right, and beauty, but a reinstatement of them, based upon a consideration of what existence implies.

### History and Biography.

**Beesley (Lawrence), THE LOSS OF THE SS. TITANIC, ITS STORY AND ITS LESSONS, 3/6 net.** Heinemann

Mr. Beesley has produced the most helpful book about the loss of the Titanic. His account would be remarkable were it only for the fact that he contents himself with writing down what actually happened—the process of "writing up" is the one more usually followed. It is especially in the lessons to be drawn from the event that he supplements Mr. Filson Young's book. After considering the possibility of the boats landing their freights on the ice-floe, and then going back to the scene of the disaster for the purpose of saving others, the provision of submarine signalling apparatus, the creation of a Captain of the Boats, &c., he comes to the root-cause of the tragedy. This is a hurrying fretfulness which causes life itself to be regarded by those who have some margin of income as an orange which must be hastily sucked lest some of the juice escape. Those who have no money to spare, the workers, receive about as much consideration as the pips do. Some child-like people nowadays seek to tend some of the pips, so that they may in time put forth something of beauty into the world, on which, later, usefulness may be grafted.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Taylor (Joshua), THE ART OF GOLF, 2/6 net.** Werner Laurie

The author, a golf professional, has produced a book of hints for the average player which strikes us as likely to be really useful. Photographs of positions taken in actual play are added, in accordance with modern practice; and the author's brother, J. H. Taylor, contributes a chapter on 'The Evolution of the Bunker,' of which the Mid-Surrey course is the great example. The book is not badly written, but it might have been improved by the revision of an expert in writing. There are several repetitions. Should the title have been used? It belongs to Sir Walter Simpson.

### Philology.

**Classical Quarterly (The), JULY, 3/ net.**

John Murray

Includes 'Dislocations in the Text of Thucydides,' by Mr. Herbert Richards, and an article 'On Certain Readings of Sophocles,' by Mr. J. Jackson. The former is the more convincing, for Mr. Jackson's rearrangements of the text and remarks concerning Greek usage do not inspire confidence. Mr. E. Harrison concludes his careful and learned survey of 'Chalkidike,' and Mr. C. M. Gillespie writes on 'The Use of Εἶδος and Ἰδέα in Hippocrates,' criticizing the views of Prof. A. E. Taylor recently published in 'Varia Socratica.'

### School-Books.

**O'Grady (Hardress), MATTER, FORM, AND STYLE: a Manual of Practice in the Writing of English Composition, 2/**

John Murray

A book which should be really useful to teachers. It abounds in exercises, questions, hints, and examples, and some blank pages have been supplied for further notes. We are pleased to see that the author lays stress on the "lucidus ordo" and sincerity in writing and thinking. The book is short—125 pages—and more might have been said concerning the use of long words and long sentences. The author's models in style do not always strike us as desirable. Mr. H. G. Wells, for instance, is a powerful, but loose writer; and Pater in his rapture on the famous and now lost Monna Lisa is full of affected, fine writing. But as Mr. O'Grady expects pupils to write sonnets on prose themes, we presume that he looks for high accomplishment in English. Why did he not supply an index?

**Pontet (Clement du), THE ANCIENT WORLD, a Historical Sketch, 4/6** Arnold

This sketch is meant primarily for school-boys, and brings together in one connected narrative a wide range of ancient history from the Pyramids and the Patriarchs to the death of Caesar. A special chapter is devoted to the golden time of Athens, with translations of typical poetry and prose. The author writes with brightness and enthusiasm, and should please his audience. We doubt, however, if he is not too clever for them occasionally. He speaks of "Botany Bay, the official name of the day for Hell"; of the fish which was too good for "the Samian Billingsgate"; of Pisistratus as "our quick-change artist"; and of the literature of Hellas as the "Cullinan Diamond" of her crown. To use such a phrase as "in situ" instead of "on the spot" is surely inadvisable.

**University Tutorial Series: Junior English Classics: Scott, MARMION, edited by F. Allen, 1/6; Shakespeare, AS YOU LIKE IT, edited by A. R. Weekes and F. J. Fielden, 1/4; and Milton, COMUS, a Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, edited by S. E. Goggin and A. F. Watt, 1/** Clive

These slender paper-covered volumes are intended for the use of junior and middle forms. The notes, which are fairly voluminous, are mainly explanatory and somewhat laborious. This series in no way differs from many others of a similar type. It is conscientious, painstaking, but not inspired. The Introductions cover the ground satisfactorily.

### Fiction.

**Askew (Alice and Claude), THE ENGLISH-WOMAN, 6/** Cassell

The story of an English girl's marriage to an Indian prince and her subsequent disillusion. In this type of fiction the prince's behaviour foreshadows his early demise, and neither the patient English lover in the background, nor the reader hungry for a "happy ending" is disappointed.

**Barelay (Marguerite and Armiger), LETTERS FROM FLEET STREET, a Love-Story, 2/ net.** Palmer

New edition.

**Chaucer (Daniel), THE NEW HUMPTY-DUMPTY, 6/** Lane

"The heart of another is a Dark Forest" is the theme of this book, which is in itself rather reminiscent of a tangled undergrowth. We are still wondering who stands for the new Humpty-Dumpty. The King of Galia

is certainly reinstalled on a throne which is, in his case, a more than usually unsafe seat. The quixotic Russian who manipulates the whole matter, and is troubled by the "Dark Forests" he encounters in the process, is murdered at the close. The Humpty-Dumpty, on the other hand, may stand for the downfall of the Fabian Socialist. The "bounce" of this man has, however, no affinity with the proverbial egg. The great lady whose single-heartedness has led her to stake her fortune and reputation on the Russian may also be said to lose all with his death; in fact, so many things and reputations are satirically, ironically, and violently broken in the course of this extravaganza that it might almost be styled an omelette made out of golden eggs of the sort served up to us by Anthony Hope and Mr. Locke. Daniel Chaucer, however, has his own cleverness, which is almost oppressive in its frequent appeal.

**Coronet, THE MODERN MARKET-PLACE, 6/**

Long

We can scarcely feel that this story entitles its author to rank among the small and elect company of successful historical novelists. An irritating simplicity distinguishes alike his light-hearted conviction that all social problems could be straightway solved through the adoption of methods favoured by himself, and the good-humoured contempt which he lavishes on all who find the situation more complex. The incidents introduced, moreover, and the manner in which they are presented, convey a strong suggestion of the picture-theatre. The writing, on the other hand, is bright and fluent, and the narrative far from uninteresting. It contains allusions to various contemporary politicians and occurrences.

**Mathers (Helen), GAY LAWLESS.**

One of Stanley Paul's Clear Type Sixpenny Novels.

**Meldrum (Roy), THE WOOING OF MARGARET TREVENNA, 6/**

Melrose

The threads of this long and complicated patchwork of seventeenth-century romance are so mixed as to be exceedingly difficult to follow. The heroine, a girl of puritanical leanings whose birth is shrouded in mystery, tries to poison the villain, but another drinks the potion and dies. The lover of detailed intricacies of plot and counterplot may be pleased by a perusal of her subsequent doings.

**Merriman (Henry Seton), THE ISLE OF UNREST, 7d. net.**

Nelson

For notice see *Athen.* Sept. 29, 1900, p. 408.

**Neville (Marmaduke), LYNHILD'S WEEK IN LONDON, 3/6**

Drane

This little book begins with a eulogy of King Edward VII., introduced because on the day of the postponement of his coronation on account of illness Lynhild came to London. The subsequent events of the week seem to have just as little *raison d'être*. We suspect from his style that the author is trying some new experiment on long-suffering readers.

**Pearse (Mark Guy), King (W. Scott), and Other Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Union for Social Service, WOUNDS OF THE WORLD, Short Stories, 3/6 net.**

Ouseley

This is a collection of short stories by different authors, dealing from the standpoint of Christian Socialism with some of the economic difficulties most prominent in our day—e.g., sweating, unemployment, and the housing problem. They are of varying artistic merit, 'Mary Jane,' by Dorothea Price-Hughes, and 'Escaping to

Canada,' by W. Scott King, attaining, in our opinion, the highest level.

**Queer Stories from 'Truth,' 1/**

'Truth' Office

There is nothing "queer" about any of these stories, except the first, which concerns a ghostly visitation. Those who, seeing the weird illustration on the cover, buy the book in expectation of thrills, will find merely a collection of ordinary short tales.

**Reinhardt (Charles), THE SEVENTH SON, 2/ net.**

Stead's Publishing House

The Seventh Son is an unfortunate who incurs the dislike of his family for no very convincing reason. He becomes a doctor, and the latter half of the book consists of a thinly veiled series of medical discussions—chiefly concerning vivisection, of which the author is, apparently, an opponent.

**Shaw (Mrs. Donald), THE VIRGIN ROYAL, 6/**

Palmer

The young subaltern, Royal Carberry, is a stagey character. After the first few chapters Cecil Carberry comes to the little garrison town at which her son's regiment is stationed, and soon has it at her feet. None of the characters is particularly convincing, nor is the construction of the novel anything but a patchwork.

**Shiers-Mason (Mrs.), THE LOVES OF STELLA, 6/**

Stanley Paul

On p. 17 of this book Olaf Johansen rapturously addresses the innocent Stella, who has never seen him before, as "my affianced wife!" a somewhat premature style of address, one would imagine. He is the king of her dreams, and so certain of his prize does this twentieth-century Viking seem, that every time he catches a glimpse of his face in the glass, he has to own that his love might go all over London and not see his compeer unless she came across his twin brother Hendrik—the villain of the piece and his duplicate in appearance. The audacity and extravagance of the plot would prove the making of the story were its treatment a little more striking. But, unfortunately, the author's descriptions of persons, like his descriptions of houses, furniture, and even marble statues, might almost be taken for entries in catalogues. His philosophizing, which is always superficial, is often unforgivably didactic. After the affair with Olaf already referred to, Stella is courted by Hendrik "of the wicked bridge-playing world"; and the hero only just manages to marry her by arriving at the church before his fascinating rival.

**White (Stewart Edward), THE CABIN, 2/ net.**

Nelson

The simple directness and kindly humour of this book give it a charm which more than compensates for its shortcomings as literature. It can hardly be called a novel, in that it possesses no plot and no chronological sequence; it is a record of how the author and his wife "live along" in the summer months in the Californian Sierras. The beauty of the scenery, the silence of the great forests, the occasional explorations into the "big country," all are silhouetted with a fresh enthusiasm hard to resist. Mr. White understands both men and animals, and his dry reflections and optimistic philosophy are never trite, while Americanisms are not unduly obtrusive; but we notice "cattle rustler"—a picturesque appellation for a desperado, unable to distinguish fine shades in ownership—and there is a quaint character, one Californian John, whose family were "plumb tickled pink" by his supposed conversion. The illustrations—

excellent photographic reproductions—give a good idea of "The Cabin" and the surrounding country.

**Wylie (I. A. R.), THE DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA, 6/**

Mills & Boon

Miss Wylie has written with some power on an unhackneyed theme; it is, therefore, unfortunate that her book is marred in places by too great a tax on probability. We hope that Indian ladies are not always treated in this country with the signal lack of courtesy to be found in these pages. The author has, however, the gift of characterization, and her contrasts are deftly drawn.

## General.

**Angell (James Burrill), SELECTED ADDRESSES, 6/ net.**

Longmans

These addresses, dealing as they do with matters specifically American, mostly local, and in some cases many years old, have little of value for English readers at the present day. The one point that touches any question still more or less at issue among ourselves is Prof. Angell's emphatic statement that the admission of women to all the privileges of certain American Universities has been of great advantage to the character of those institutions and to women themselves as well as to education in general, which is largely in their hands.

**Begbie (Harold), THE LADY NEXT DOOR, 6/**

Hodder & Stoughton

That Mr. Begbie's impressions of Ireland should be frequently interesting and sometimes suggestive was, in view of author and theme, only to be expected. A spirit of accurate, thorough, and judicial investigation we did not hope for. At times we find ourselves wondering whether such a land of saints as the Southern Ireland depicted in these pages has ever existed in our imperfect world; and how Belfast (a city for which this reviewer certainly holds no brief) can so long have escaped the doom of brimstone and fire. Mr. Begbie displays a strong pro-Catholic bias. The arguments advanced in regard to the economic benefits which may be expected to result from Home Rule are interesting, and well deserve consideration.

**Canning (Hon. Albert S. G.), DICKENS STUDIED IN SIX NOVELS, 6/ net.**

Unwin

Republished and revised. The author is not strong on the critical side, but his running commentary should be useful to those who are entering on a study of the novels, and contains some sensible reflections.

**Ingram (Grace L.), THE INCONTROVERTIBLE TRUTHS, explained ideally for Consolation of Men, Women, and Children by the Prince of Thought, 10/ net.**

Technical Publishing Co.

The argument of this book is as follows:—

Who'er believes in matter, or  
Time, place, death, misery,  
But shuns his heaven, bars the door  
To consolation free.

There is no limit recognized  
By Thought Divine, it runs  
Immeasurable lengths; when analyzed,  
Paints fancied stars and suns;

and

Faith in material makes them (i.e. men) bad,  
Caused "Judah to betray?"  
Come, brother, think, change now your fad,  
Believe the idealist's way.

There is more verse like this, and the prose is of a similar standard.

**Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, Vol. V. PART III., JULY, 2/6**  
King's College, University of London.

**Quest (The), July, 2/6 net.**

Dr. William Brown writes in 'The Logic of the Emotions' to show "emotion may not only confuse and hinder thought, but may also take the place of abstract thought, and exhibit an emotional logic which leads to definite conclusions along lines of argument determined according to fixed rules." He maintains that "emotional logic is as fundamental a characteristic of the mind's mode of working as is formal logic itself." Monica M. Gardner gives the reader a glimpse into the great Romantic literature that arose in Poland in the first half of the nineteenth century. Prof. Karl Joël has an article on 'The Early Greek Thinkers,' and emphasizes the Romantic quality of their thought. Mr. Mead, the editor, makes an interesting presentation of Buddhist psychology as found in the 'Compendium of Philosophy,' a translation from the original Pāli.

**Redmond (John), THE HOME RULE BILL, 1/ net.**

Mr. John Redmond's speeches have few literary graces, but they are clear in exposition. The present volume contains four delivered this year, as well as the White Paper on finance, the text of the Home Rule Bill, and a useful detailed explanation of its purport.

**Silburn (P. A.), THE EVOLUTION OF SEA-POWER, 7/6 net.**

Major Silburn has had peculiar opportunities for studying and understanding his subject. Born and bred in Natal, a soldier with English training and long service in South Africa, and now a member of the South African Parliament, he must, more than most, have felt the share which the Navy had in the defence of his native province. On the other hand, he is quite alive to the danger which might accrue to East Africa from an enemy with an established home and naval base in Madagascar, against which fixed defences might be necessary. In all this he is eminently sane. Where he goes adrift is in his historical instances, which are too often vague, and his statistics, which are incorrect. Numbers, ancient or mediæval even, he quotes with a childlike trust; and some of his statements might almost be called absurd, as, for instance, that a man, who died fifty-eight years ago at the age of 81, gave evidence fifty years ago before a Parliamentary Commission. It is not correct to say that in the sixteenth century "England's mercantile marine was a negligible quantity"; or that "Spain was very practical evidence of the riches to be obtained by sailing the seas"—sc. by trade; or that "England was beginning to feel the effects of overpopulation"; and we look in vain for the meaning of such a sentence as "England could only commission 109 ships of the line, of which 34 were from 50 to 100 guns." Statements like these—and there are far too many of them—may not matter much in themselves, but they give the reader an impression that the contentions they support cannot be worth much. This is a pity, for in the main the contentions are sound, sounder, perhaps, than is generally realized.

**Welles (Francis Channing), PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; OR, UNIVERSAL IDEALS AND RELIGION, Second Edition.**

Mursley, Bucks, Welles

The title of this book is misleading. It is really a kind of prose and verse anthology, in which religion has no more prominence than any other mental or emotional activity of mankind. It shows extreme catholicity in quotation.

Watkins

### Pamphlets.

**British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection: FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, for the Year ending May.**

32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Harrison (Mrs. Darent), JOHN HAMPDEN, 1d.**

Women's Tax Resistance League

Issued on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue at Aylesbury. Special mention is made of the four women whose names are on record as joining in the resistance against the imposition of Ship Money, as well as of Anne Clifford's action in the time of James I.

**Hodgkin (Thomas), SOUTHWARD HO! being a Plea for a Greatly Extended and Scientific System of Emigration to Australia, 6d. net.**

Headley Bros.

A wide dissemination of this pamphlet should help to popularize our Colonies and so relieve the Old Country of some of the present overplus of labour, which permits employers to obtain workers for wages which are insufficient for decent living.

**Irving (Rev. Dr.), SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH, 2d.**

S.P.C.K.

**London County Council, INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, Part XXXVII.**

P. S. King

This part notices the erection of a tablet, suggested and paid for by Mr. R. B. Marston, to the memory of Heine at 32, Craven Street, Strand; and another at Devonshire Lodge, No. 28, Finchley Road, where Hood lived and died. As a question has been raised concerning this latter house, proofs of its identification are added in some detail.

**Malthusian League, THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, presented to the Members and Friends at the Annual Meeting on May 22nd by the President, Dr. Alice Drysdale Vickery, 2d.**

W. Bell

The influence of the Malthusian League is hardly to be judged by its command over economic truths. The implied conclusion from the statement that "the records of pauperism show a fairly steady decline over the whole period of the declining birth-rate" contains both a *post hoc ergo propter hoc* fallacy, and the assumption that pauperism is absolute, and not a matter of variable definition.

**Moxon (Rev. T. Allen), REFORM IN CHURCH FINANCE, 2d.**

S.P.C.K.

**Oakley (Rev. G. R.), WHAT IS "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"? 2d.**

S.P.C.K.

### BOOK SALES.

ON Monday last Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of books relating to bookbinding formed by Miss S. T. Prideaux for 160*l.*, and the library of the late Mr. W. H. Hooper, of which the most important lots were the following: Dickens, Life by John Forster, 3 vols., 1872-4, and Letters, 3 vols., 1880-82, Forster's own copies, with autograph letters, &c., 21*l.* 10*s.* Psalter, English MS., early 14th century, 20*l.* 15*s.* Bible, Anglo-Norman, 14th century, 25*l.* Horæ, French, 15th century, 24*l.*; another, Anglo-French, 14th century, 21*l.* 10*s.*; another, Italian, 1495, 63*l.*; another, Flemish, 15th century, 34*l.* Magna Charta, 14th century MS., 20*l.* Chaucer, Works, Kelmscott Press edition, 1896, presentation copy from W. Morris, 81*l.* Shakespeare, Second Folio, imperfect, 1632, 35*l.* Forty-six drawings, including a sketch by Thackeray, 53*l.* The total of the sale was 1,210*l.* 6*s.*

Messrs. Christie sold on Tuesday last the set of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare from the library of Henry B. H. Beaufoy, and at the price of 3,500*l.* they passed into the hands of Mr. Quaritch. The First Folio was bound by Roger Payne, and contained, as we noted, his curious bill for the work.

### THE BOOK-TRADE EXHIBITION AT STATIONERS' HALL.

35, Pond Street, Hampstead, July 13, 1912.

In your 'Notices of New Books' to-day, under the head of 'Bibliography,' you give the price of the 'Catalogue of an Exhibition of Books at Stationers' Hall' as 1*s.* This was the price during the Exhibition, but since its close the price has been raised to 2*s.* The original price was considerably less than the cost of printing.

FRANK KARSLAKE.

### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for August contains instalments of 'Michael,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle. An additional note summing up 'The Puzzle of Waterloo' is contributed by Prof. Oman. Sir Henry Lucy in 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' tells of W. H. Smith and Parnell, and memories of 1890-91, ranging from Cecil Rhodes and the 'Life of Lord Houghton' to the Skibbereen Eagle and the Civil List Pensions. 'At Asolo,' by Canon Rawnsley, is a Browning memory, with a few personal words on the poet's son, who died there on the 8th inst. Dr. L. C. Miall writes 'On Moravian Brethren,' a curious link between Scotland and Poland, as well as with the work of John Wyclif; Mr. Kenneth Bell, on 'Two Years in a Canadian University'; and Mr. Arthur Weigall (Inspector-General of Upper Egypt, Department of Antiquities), on 'Lower Nubia and the Great Reservoir.' 'Lincoln's Imp' is a ballad by Mr. D. A. Slater, while short stories are 'A Prince of Old Ceylon,' by Sir Hugh Clifford; 'Ständchen,' a tale of August, 1870, by Mr. Cecil Barber; and 'Pomegranates,' a story of the North-West Frontier.

BESIDES two curious old historical ballads edited by Prof. Firth, *The Scottish Historical Review* for July contains a lively study of student-life at St. Andrews before 1450, by Mr. James Robb, as well as papers on the East India Company's "historiographer" John Bruce; on M. de la Jessé, a secret agent of James VI.; and on San Viano, a Scottish saint in Tuscany.

*Chambers's Journal* for August will contain the opening chapters of 'Back from Parnassus,' by R. S. Warren Bell; 'The Transafrican Railway,' by Liddell Geddies; 'The Vengeance of Isaac Jesson,' by C. Edwardes; 'Bright Ideas for Money-Making'; 'In the Harbour of Tripoli,' by J. Richard Hale; 'The Barony of Lasswade,' by James Steuart; 'The Burbank Fruit-Farm'; 'Ocean Death-Traps'; 'Ulster Modes of Speech'; 'Some Adventures of Sergeant Sparks of the Mounted Police,' by Reginald Horsley; 'The Colour Line'; 'A Siege Newspaper'; 'Premature'; 'Kauri Gum'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; and 'The Menace of the Iceberg,' by the Hon. P. T. M. Grath.

*Harper's Magazine* for August will contain 'The Judgment House,' by Sir Gilbert Parker; 'Grim Grand Manan,' by Holman Day; 'The Night Call,' by Henry Van Dyke; 'Return to New York,' a poem by John Hall Wheelock; 'The Dollivers caught Napping,' by Margaret Cameron; 'Your United States,' Fifth Paper, by Arnold Bennett; 'Beauty and the Jacobin: an Interlude of the French Revolution,' Part I., by Booth Tarkington; 'By the Tyrrhene Sea,' a poem by George Edward Woodberry; 'The Beginning Husband gets a Rise,' by Edward S. Martin; 'Mark Twain,' Tenth Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'Confession,' a poem by Richard Le Gallienne; 'Little Lucy Rose,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'A Night and a Day in Toledo,' by W. D. Howells; 'The Enchantment,' a poem by Sara King; 'The Murderer,' by Percival Gibbon; 'The Motion of the Fixed Stars,' by Benjamin Boss; 'Without Introduction,' by Alice Duer Miller; 'Clerks,' by James Oppenheim; and 'Cendrillon,' a poem by Florence Earle Coates.

THE August number of *Scribner's Magazine* will contain the first of a selection of Meredith's letters, collected and edited by his son, besides short stories by John Galsworthy, Richard Harding Davis, Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Andrews, and others, and 'Beyond Good and Evil,' a poem by G. E. Woodberry. The Jarves collection of Italian pictures, belonging to the Yale Art School, will also be described.

## Literary Gossip

THE fifth Erewhon dinner yesterday week brought together an increased number of friends, and produced some excellent comments on Butler. Mr. H. W. Nevinson was delightfully witty, especially concerning Shrewsbury and Greek, and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy showed once more his powers as a raconteur; but all the speakers had something notable to say. The truth is that Butler's originality and extraordinary variety of interests make him an ideal person to talk about. He himself was the happiest of paradoxes, a satirist who was essentially kindly, and a stylist who was always unpretentious.

At the Oireachtas held in Dublin last week the newly formed Cumann na h Eigse, or Bardic Court, held its sittings, and many new Gaelic poems and essays on poetic subjects were read and discussed. Mr. Piaris Beaslai, who read a paper on 'Poetry in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Centuries,' drew attention to the fact that the modern Gaelic revival in Ireland had produced but little "nature poetry." This he attributed to the influence of the eighteenth century, when, in Ireland as elsewhere, artificial ideals held sway. Amongst contemporary writers of Irish Gaelic verse there were some who showed signs of breaking with the traditions of metre and style, and the result would probably be the growth of a romantic movement in modern Gaelic poetry.

THE programme of the approaching summer meeting for students at Cambridge has just been published. Its first half extends from July 27th to August 8th; its second from August 8th to 20th. A large number of lectures have been promised by eminent men dealing with the British Empire, Natural Science, Education, Social Economics, Literature, and Theology.

THE vacancy on the Council of the Canterbury and York Society caused by the resignation of Mr. E. A. Fry has been filled by the election of Mr. J. P. Gibson, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum. Next year the Society proposes to print parts of the registers of Bishops Halton (Carlisle), Grosseteste (Lincoln—conclusion), and T. Charlton (Hereford), the fourth part being from the Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, or London registers.

MR. FRANCIS COUTTS, who has written several volumes of verse, has just established his claim to the barony of Latymer, and will be an addition to the literary strength of the House of Lords.

WE have received a protest, signed by eminent theologians, against an edition of the Revised Version without the marginal notes of the Revisers (brevier, 16mo), which has recently been issued by the University Presses. It is contended that the marginal notes are an integral part of the Revisers' work, to which the Revisers themselves attached high importance; and that to omit them involves a mutilation of

their work which does great injustice both to them and to their readers. It is, the protest states, questionable whether, since the publication of the complete Revised Version in 1885, a single commentary has appeared, especially on books of the Old Testament, in which a preference for many of the marginal readings of the Revised Version has not been expressed.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS has arranged to publish in two volumes a collection of 'The Political Writings of Rousseau,' edited by Prof. C. E. Vaughan of Leeds. This will, it is believed, be the first collected edition yet published, and will consist of a revision of the text of Rousseau's political writings after the MSS. in the libraries of Neuchâtel and Geneva, or, in the absence of MSS., after the first editions. The MSS. used include the first draft of the 'Économie Politique,' the 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne (VII.-IX.),' and various fragments, all hitherto unknown; together with the first draft of the 'Contrat Social' (Books I. and II.), the 'Projet de Constitution pour la Corse,' and more fragments (known hitherto in versions more or less imperfect); and, finally, the autograph text of the 'Considérations sur le Gouvernement de Pologne,' containing a large number of readings altered either by Rousseau himself or by his editors before the posthumous publication of the work. An Introduction will attempt to correct current opinions as to the bearing of Rousseau's work in this field and its importance in the history of political philosophy.

MR. HENRY FROWDE is publishing Scott's novels (twenty-four volumes) in three editions. A list of the chief characters and a new glossary are given in each book, and there are more than 900 illustrations. The Oxford Scott, which is uniform with the copyright Oxford Thackeray and Dickens, will be ready this month.

A CATALOGUE of the works on peace and international law in the Nobel Institute of Christiania is in active preparation, and vol. i., containing the peace literature, will be issued by Messrs. Williams & Norgate in the autumn. It will form a large 8vo volume, printed on one side of the paper only. The collection of peace literature at the Nobel Institute is probably the largest in the world, and the catalogue will therefore supply a valuable bibliography.

MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK, the author of 'The Linleys of Bath,' has collated and arranged a vast accumulation of manuscript letters written by or to Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, and his brother Charles during the latter years of the eighteenth century. Until they were placed in Miss Black's hands last year, these letters had remained undisturbed since the time they were written. She has now prepared a selection for publication, under the title of 'The Cumberland Letters,' which will give a first-hand account of the life of the period in London,

at the University, and at a country parsonage. The volume will be published by Mr. Martin Secker, and will be adequately illustrated, chiefly from hitherto unpublished portraits and drawings in the possession of the family.

UNDER the title of 'Our Book of Memories' Messrs. Chatto & Windus hope to publish in the autumn a volume of letters from the late Justin McCarthy to Mrs. Campbell Praed, who will edit and annotate them. The letters, often written at high speed during or immediately after a debate, supply vivid pictures of Parliament in the exciting periods of the first and second Home Rule Bills; and besides an intimate portrait of Parnell, deal frequently with the foremost political, social, and literary figures of the time.

MR. PAUL NEUMAN, whose novel 'Roddles' we noticed favourably in our issue for February 3rd, has completed another, 'Simon Brandin,' to be published by Mr. Murray during the next few weeks. His hero is a Jew whose family has suffered from the pogrom in Russia. He devotes his whole heart and fortune to revenging the losses he has suffered. A strong and gentle woman joins with him in his crusade; but she has ideals, and thinks vengeance should be left to other than human hands.

IN 'The Red Hand of Ulster' the author, who is known as G. A. Birmingham, has written a political novel on the Home Rule question. "What will Ulster do when the Bill is passed?" is the riddle which every one is asking. The writer, with his usual humour, gives his own answer, which will possibly surprise some readers. The book will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 30th inst., before Parliament disperses.

WE have been asked to state that Mr. Frank Sangorski, the well-known bookbinder, whose death we recorded in our issue of the 6th inst., was not the illuminator of the works we have frequently described in our columns. These, it may be noted, were by Mr. Alberto Sangorski, his brother, who is still alive, and engaged on work which will shortly be published.

FROM India comes news of the death of Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, the Parsi poet and social reformer. Mr. Malabari was for more than twenty years the editor of *The Indian Spectator*. No man has done more for the reform of injurious social customs in India; particularly important was his work in improving the conditions of women's life. It was mainly through his efforts that the Age of Consent Act was passed, and the absolute interdiction of widow remarriage was abolished. A biographical sketch of Mr. Malabari by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal was published in 1892 by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and Miss Florence Nightingale contributed an Introduction to it. His eldest son, Mr. P. B. M. Malabari, is deputy registrar of the Bombay High Court and the author of 'Bombay in the Making,' also published in 1910 by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

## SCIENCE

## THE ROMANCE OF THE OCEAN.

'THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN' describes the voyage in the summer of 1910 of the Michael Sars, a vessel belonging to the Norwegian Government, and constructed for deep-sea exploration. Sir John Murray, of Challenger fame, not only hired her at his own expense, but also took with him as fellow-workers Dr. Hjort, Director of Norwegian Fisheries, and a complete staff of Norwegian professors, most of whom contribute something to the book. The Michael Sars sailed from Plymouth to the south-west of Ireland, then down to the Canaries, and across the Atlantic by way of the Azores to Newfoundland, returning later to Ireland and back to Bergen by the Faroë Islands. Except for the fact that they lost their big trawl with 1,500 metres of steel wire off the Azores, the expedition had only successes to record, and much useful information was gathered, as to animal life in the depths, ocean currents, and the geological composition of the sea-floor.

One of the most interesting investigations made by the expedition was that into the life-history of deep-sea fish, among which we may include the eels. It is now generally admitted by zoologists that these creatures, as was announced in *The Athenæum* some years ago, never breed in fresh water, but in the depths of the ocean, those coming from our own inland waters meeting for that purpose off the coast of Denmark, and then proceeding to the Atlantic, where the young are born. The eels of our rivers develop from the tiny elvers or Leptocephali found in millions in our estuaries, and their parents, so far as can be ascertained, never return after their nuptial journey to land-locked waters. Dr. Hjort suggests, however, that there is a still earlier stage in the eel's history than the Leptocephalus, and he thinks that later this will be found, together with evidence of the relationship between the Saccopharyngidae and the eels. In the meantime, he has met with many curious varieties of the Leptocephali, including a leaf-shaped creature which he declares to be the young of the conger or sea-eel of our coasts, and others with long rostra or beaks. The Macrurus, an animal with a head like a stickleback, with pectoral and dorsal fins, and a long tail like an eel's, he found going through somewhat similar stages, only the young or larvae occurring in upper waters.

*The Depths of the Ocean: a General Account of the Modern Science of Oceanography, based largely on the Scientific Researches of the Norwegian Steamer Michael Sars in the North Atlantic.* By Sir John Murray and Dr. Johan Hjort. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Monograph on the Sub-Oceanic Physiography of the North Atlantic Ocean.* By Edward Hull. (Stanford.)

Other romances of the ocean are to be found in these sober pages. Thus Dr. Hjort discovered that the beautiful nautilus or Siphonophore (which sailors call "Portuguese man-o'-war," and the scientific *Physalia arethusa*) is always attended by a number of small fishes, generally the horse-mackerel or Caranx, although the reason of this association is unknown. It is curious, too, to meet here with the Sargus and the Cantharus described by Gesner, and perhaps better known to the general reader by the metrical version of that author quoted by Izaak Walton. Both of them seem to be deep-sea fishes found to the south of the Canaries, and it is wonderful therefore that Gesner should have been acquainted with them. Dr. Hjort, however, gives no support to the stories of profligacy on the part of the Sargus, and of conjugal fidelity on that of the Cantharus, which his Swiss predecessor in the sixteenth century related. Not less extraordinary is the story which Dr. Hjort tells of American bomb-lances being found in the bodies of blue whales killed in European waters within the Arctic Circle, thereby proving, as he says, the enormous journeys of which these animals are capable. That the eggs and young of deep-sea fish (e.g., eels) rise to the surface in mid-Atlantic, and are brought by the Gulf Stream to our shores, there seems no doubt.

Sir John Murray's chapter on the 'Depths and Deposits of the Ocean' also gives a good deal of information, although some is, we understand, reserved for future publication. He thinks that the heaping up of the sea-surface near elevated continents, and its consequent lowering far from land, which some observers have declared to be the result of gravitational attraction, has been much exaggerated, and that 400 ft. is the greatest extent of it. He manages to give a map of the ocean-floor as a whole, showing a central ridge running from Iceland through the Atlantic to about 40° south latitude, with a well-marked break at the equator; and he shows that the shores of the Pacific shelve much more steeply and suddenly than those of the Atlantic. The Pacific seems altogether to be deeper than the Atlantic, the lowest sounding yet taken, viz., 5,269 fathoms, occurring near the island of Guam in the North Pacific. This is nearly equal to six English miles, and far exceeds the height of Mount Everest. Yet only one-fifteenth of the ocean-floor exceeds 3,000 fathoms in depth. The deposits on this floor include minerals, some of them radio-active, and some of them, in Sir John Murray's opinion, extra-terrestrial in their origin, the famous Globigerina ooze, and even fragments of glazed pottery. But there is nothing which gives any colour to the theory of submerged continents in a high state of culture which we read about in Plato and elsewhere.

'The Depths of the Ocean' has been lavishly equipped with full maps, tables, indexes, and illustrations,

including in the last some excellent coloured plates of fish. Why reproductions of photographs of different scientific men unconnected with the expedition, among whom is Prof. Haeckel, and scenes like 'Steam Trawlers laid up in Grimsby during Engineers' Lock-out,' are inserted in the text, we do not know. Perhaps it is a concession to the taste of the times for miscellaneous and unsystematic information.

In his monograph on submarine physiography Dr. Hull puts into readable and digestible form the views which he has lately expressed before the Victoria Institute and elsewhere. His contention is that during late Tertiary times the bed of the Atlantic Ocean and the lands adjoining were uplifted some 6,000 or 7,000 ft. above its present position. This caused a general lowering of temperature and the formation of glaciers in Britain and other countries, followed by a corresponding depression of the whole region and a return to something like the former temperature. It follows from this that the British Islands, Western France, and the West Coast of Africa do not rise abruptly from the ocean, but are built, as it were, on a platform, submerged indeed, but bearing traces of having been once uplifted above the surface of the sea.

This is the proposition which Dr. Hull sets himself to prove, and he does so chiefly by oceanic soundings. It is true that he speaks of "Eocene and Oligocene beds of marine origin and containing fossils" as occurring in the Alps and other mountain ranges at thousands of feet above sea-level; but he makes no attempt to elaborate this proof, which seems at first sight of importance for his case. Instead, he supplies a series of well-executed maps and charts, showing that such a platform as he postulates does really exist, and that there is surrounding the British Isles, and extending as far as Iceland, an actual submarine shelf covered by much shallower water than is found when this shelf is overpassed. Similar shelves are shown to exist in the North Sea, and the English Channel, on the western coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, in the Western Mediterranean, and down the West Coast of Africa. Further east this phenomenon does not seem to extend, and Dr. Hull confesses that there are no signs of its existence, for instance, off the coast of Egypt, such shelving of the land as is there found being due apparently to silt merely.

Given the existence of such shelves, which is proved if Dr. Hull's record of soundings be anything like correct, how does he prove that these shelves were once dry land? The answer to this is that they appear pierced in divers places by channels which are, in effect, submarine rivers. Thus, in the Irish Channel, there is a well-marked track in the shelf about midway between Land's End and Queenstown, where deeper water is found

than on either side of it; the same is the case with the mouth of the River Loire, with the Douro and Tagus, and, not to prolong the list tediously, with the River Congo, which pierces through the submarine platform in a gradually widening stream for a distance of something like 40 nautical miles before it reaches the deep sea. These channels are in fact, on Dr. Hull's hypothesis, the tracks scored out by the rush of waters from the suddenly lifted upland, which have bitten so deep into the submarine shelf as not yet to be filled up by the returning wash of the sea.

This is fairly clear, and the refutation of the theory, if it be possible, may be left to geologists like Prof. James Geikie, who do not, we gather from the present book, entirely agree with it. But it does seem to us that Dr. Hull's case would be stronger if he added to it evidence of the existence of marine fossils over the whole area which he asserts to have been once submerged, and were further to show that the existence of these submarine rivers was a universal, and not a sporadic, phenomenon. Why, for instance, should the Shannon, a by no means mighty or swift stream, scour out a channel through the submarine platform, which the Severn, pouring into the Bristol Channel, and the canal, following doubtless the course of an erstwhile river, piercing Scotland from Oban to the Moray Firth, are apparently unable to effect? So the swift rivers of Norway, though piercing the dry land in the shape of tremendous fjords, seem to have no power upon the submarine shelf which extends to the westward of Norway. Dr. Hull may possibly account for this by differences of level, or, perhaps by the hypothesis that the upheaval and depression which he postulates did not take place all at once, but at long intervals of time, and in some cases more slowly than in others. This is what may be inferred from some remarks which he makes about "repeated oscillations." But it can hardly be said that it is clearly stated.

Prof. J. W. Winthrop Spencer (of Washington) appends a chapter in which he shows that the same phenomenon of a submerged shelf traversed by submarine rivers—or, as he prefers to call them, cañons and valleys—can be traced on the West Coast of America. We are not sure that he thereby strengthens Dr. Hull's main argument, and it certainly weakens such force as the latter may draw from the supposed deflection of the Gulf Stream, which, during "the period of Continental uprise," flowed, according to Dr. Hull, to some point to the south-west of Iceland, and then turned sharply south, to lose its force somewhere to the westward of the Moroccan coast. However that may be, the whole volume forms excellent reading; and, if we have dwelt more upon the arguments against than those in favour of Dr. Hull's theory, it is because we feel that he has put forward a case to answer rather than one fully proved. The equipment of the volume leaves nothing to be desired.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**British Bird Book (The), SECTION IX.,** 10/6 net. Jack

In this part two important groups are disposed of—'Sandpipers and Related Species' and the 'Rails.' Many of these birds have habits and haunts which do not lend themselves to intimate observation, but no source of information has been neglected to make the account here given as adequate as our present knowledge permits. Mr. Jourdain's Continental investigations enable him to fill many gaps from his own experience. He shows that the state of affairs in Holland goes far to upset the oft-repeated doctrine that the loss of such birds as the avocet, ruff, and black-tailed godwit as breeding species is the inevitable outcome of reclaimed marshes and systematic drainage. There the Dutchman, if he harries the nests till the legal limit of the eggng season is reached, knows better than to kill the bird that lays the golden egg.

No more fruitful field of observation can be found than a close study of the nature and meaning of bird notes, but each writer in turn—and assuredly each reader—is convinced of the futility of attempting to syllable such sounds to any purpose, except to recall what is already familiar. Mr. Farren, indeed, admits as much before launching out into two whole pages of jargon concerning the vocal performances of the curlew and whimbrel. He is disposed to disbelieve Mr. Seton Gordon's contention that the curlew always flies right off the nest—a statement we have already controverted ourselves. Mr. Farren, like Dr. Stoham, thinks that the name of the "knot" has more connexion with the bird's note than with any impersonation of Canute. The illustrations are as good as ever, and even more valuable, for this section deals with many birds which require careful identification from any one relying on field-glasses.

**Kirkpatrick (T. Percy C.), HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL TEACHING IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND, 7/6**

Dublin, Hanna & Neale

This is a history of medical teaching in Ireland which may prove interesting to those connected with the Irish Medical Schools. The author cannot get outside his minute-books, and his vision is considerably restricted in consequence.

**Paisley Naturalists' Society Transactions:** Vol. I. NOTES ON THE MINERALOGY OF RENFREWSHIRE, by Robt. S. Houston, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner

As Renfrewshire is rich in minerals, including such rare species as greenockite, it was wise of the Paisley Society to start the publication of its *Transactions* by a volume on the mineralogy of the county. After a brief sketch of the geology of Renfrewshire, there follows a systematic description of all the local minerals, enriched in some cases by original analyses. To the working mineralogist this little volume will undoubtedly be useful, especially as a guide to localities. Reference is given under each species to the principal museums in which specimens are exhibited, and, curiously enough, there is frequent mention of the "London Museum"—a term suggestive of the new exhibition at Kensington Palace, but meaning here the British Museum. The Museum of Practical Geology, which contains some fine specimens from Renfrewshire, seems to have been overlooked.

**Science of the Sea: AN ELEMENTARY HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL OCEANOGRAPHY FOR TRAVELLERS, SAILORS, AND YACHTSMEN,** prepared by the Challenger Society, edited by G. Herbert Fowler, 8/ net.

John Murray

Though this handbook has a specialized interest, being addressed primarily to members of the merchant service or the Royal Navy, yet the layman in sea-lore might well peruse it for instruction and interest. It conveys a wide variety of information, particularly on the movements and workings of the ocean in respect to navigation and on its fauna and flora. Even the mythical (or actual) sea-serpent has its place. There are a large number of diagrams and charts. The book is a collection of diverse papers.

**Sherman (Henry C.), METHODS OF ORGANIC ANALYSIS,** Second Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged. Macmillan

New material is included in this revised and extended edition in the shape of a chapter on solid and liquid fuels, and in additional discussion of industrial alcohol, drying oils, crude petroleum, the new international methods of glycerine analysis and quantitative methods for the testing of enzymes. The text has also been brought more fully up to date. There are many statistical lists and a few diagrams.

## SOCIETIES.

CHALLENGER.—June 26.—Dr. A. E. Shipley in the chair.—Capt. R. B. S. Sewell and Lieut. L. G. Garbett were elected Fellows.

Dr. W. S. Bruce exhibited 23 new species of invertebrates taken by the Scotia, including 4 Alcyonarians; 13 Echinoderms—Asteroids, Ophiroids, and Holothurians; 2 Nemertodes; 2 Pycnogons; and 2 Amphipods. He also showed two known species, namely, the interesting Pycnogon, *Decapoda australis* of Eights, and his interesting large Isopod, *Glyptotus antarcticus*. Dr. Bruce pointed out that the interest of this collection lay mainly in the fact that most of these species had been taken in deep water and in high southern latitudes, and called special attention to the large number of new species of Echinoderms that had been taken in deep water, contrasting with the relatively small number of new species of Echinoderms taken in shallow water. Other classes of animals showed the same feature. A very high percentage of those taken in deep water were new to science. The Scotia collections practically disposed of the theory of bi-polarity. Except where species were of universal distribution, Antarctic species were markedly different from those of the Arctic regions.

The Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, and other recent Antarctic expeditions, also showed that, in contrast to the circumpolar distribution of animals in the Arctic regions, there appeared to be a tendency for the Antarctic to be subdivided into separate faunistic areas. Arrangements are being made to deposit examples of the new species in the British Museum.

Mr. C. Tate Regan, who had been working at the Antarctic fishes collected by the Scotia, made some remarks on the Antarctic fish-fauna. The Nototheniidae and related families form a natural group characteristic of and peculiar to the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seas. About 70 species are known, mostly littoral, but some pelagic or abyssal; some of the species seem to have a circumpolar distribution. Other abyssal and pelagic fishes of the Antarctic are mostly congeneric with forms already known from the Atlantic or Indo-Pacific; the littoral fishes are related to those of New Zealand and Patagonia. The fishes do not support the theory of bi-polarity, and throw little light on the question of a former extension of the Antarctic continent.

Mr. H. J. B. Wollaston described and demonstrated a new method of working vertical tow-nets. The line from the net, after passing over blocks attached to boat davits, is fastened to a weight; the sinking of the weight supplies the hauling power for the net, which rises to the surface at an even speed, readily regulated by the weight used. The advantage of the method is that the constancy of speed of hauling is independent of the operator, and nearly independent of the movements of the ship, being approximately uniform even in bad weather.

## Science Gossip.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ, whose sudden death this week has shocked the world of science, has now printed *in extenso* the lecture lately delivered by him on "The Relations between Matter and the Ether," in which he covers nearly the whole ground occupied by recent discoveries. He points out that a great many "working hypotheses" on the subject have now become established facts; and that, for instance, the knowledge of the Brownian movement which the ultra-microscope has given us has made it impossible for us to treat the movement of particles under heat as a fiction of the mind. He also pictures the atom as a planetary system of negative electrons revolving round a positive electron as sun, and accepts M. Weiss's theory of the magneton or unit of magnetism as proved. Almost the only omission from his survey is the "doublet" theory of Prof. Bragg, described in *The Athenæum* of the 6th inst.; but he pays great attention to the "light-quantum" imagined by Prof. Einstein and other German physicists, and shows the difficulty that there is in reconciling this with certain views of Lord Rayleigh, which he thinks, on other grounds, well-founded. This masterly exposition of the present state of our knowledge on the subject by the greatest of modern French physicists is peculiarly timely at the moment when most of the learned men of Europe are gathered in London to do honour to our Royal Society. It will no doubt be further discussed.

At the two-day Annual Conference of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland at Gloucester last week a striking paper was contributed by Dr. Briscoe, pointing out that appendicitis is practically non-existent among the patients in lunatic asylums. His conclusions were based upon the figures from a large number of such institutions, and those who spoke on the paper said their own experience tallied with that of the essayist. Dr. Briscoe attributed this freedom to the fact that great care is taken with the food of the insane, as to periodicity, consistence, quality, and quantity, and drew from it the obvious lesson that reasonable care and lack of hurry over meals in the great bulk of the community would reduce the incidence of this fashionable complaint.

PROF. METCHNIKOFF and M. AL. BEDRESKA have communicated to the Académie des Sciences some further particulars of their protective vaccination against typhoid fever. The object of their last experiments was to ascertain whether persons vaccinated by their method might not be a danger to the community as centres of infection, or, in other words, as carriers of the typhic bacillus. They found, however, by the vaccination of chimpanzees that this was not so, and that neither in the blood nor in the dejecta of the animals so vaccinated were any typhic bacilli to be found. Satisfied on this point, they tell us that living bacilli "sensitized" by the method invented by M. Bedreska, and introduced under the skin of the abdominal wall at intervals of eight to ten days, form a perfect protection against typhoid fever. A slight redness of the external skin follows the injection, which has to be repeated twice; but this disappears in a few days. The temperature of the patient then rises as high as 103° F., and the other symptoms of typhoid fever follow in an attenuated form. Prof. Metchnikoff

recommends that this protective vaccination should be for the present confined to troops on the march, the staffs of asylums and hospitals, and the inhabitants of regions where the laws of hygiene are badly observed—a recommendation which looks as if he were not yet entirely confident concerning the harmlessness of the virus employed.

DR. PIERRE THOMAS and Mlle. MADELEINE LEBERT claim that by the subcutaneous or intravenous injection of oleate of cholesterine, a fatty substance found in biliary calculi, in the blood, and in the yolk of eggs, they can increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood almost at will. Their experiments were made on rabbits, from which had been taken as much as 20 cubic centimetres of blood. The oleate was then injected into the great vein of the ear, with the result that in two days the animals experimented upon had made a perfect recovery, and their blood on examination was found to contain as many red corpuscles as if they had not been bled at all.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH HONDURAS has adopted the Universal or Zone Standard time-system, and the legal time of the colony is now that of the meridian six hours west of Greenwich, or, in other words, the time kept in any part of the territory at any instant is exactly six hours slower than Greenwich time. The Zone time-system, depending on the Greenwich meridian, has lately been adopted in most of the British Colonies in that part of the globe. The time four hours slow on Greenwich was made the legal standard time of British Guiana last year, and for the islands of the Windward group under British control. The time of the meridian five hours west of Greenwich was adopted for use in the Bahamas from March 2nd of the present year. It appears that for each of the British Leeward Islands (North Caribbees) a time has been adopted nearly, but not exactly, four hours slow on Greenwich, the time originally kept in any island having been altered by a number of whole minutes or possibly half-minutes, so that the time of any two islands may differ by a few seconds, an approximate method not having the advantages of the exact Zone system. The adoption of the time five hours slow on Greenwich for the island of Jamaica is under consideration.

A TABLET has been fixed in the Cambridge University Observatory recording the fact that the telescopes used by the late Sir William Huggins and Lady Huggins at Tulse Hill "in researches which formed the foundation of the science of astrophysics" were presented by the Royal Society to the University of Cambridge, and are now installed in the Observatory.

THE last number of *The Geographical Journal* published by the Danish Geographical Society contains an account of the journey of Mr. Barclay Raunkiaer to the central parts of South-Eastern Arabia, through deserts and unexplored regions. He has been invited to give a lecture in the autumn to the Royal Geographical Society.

MR. ALEXANDER TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS has acquired the right of translation for the United Kingdom and America of all the entomological and other works of Prof. J. H. Fabre, the French naturalist, that have not been published in this country.

## FINE ARTS

### THE EVOLUTION OF FRENCH CATHEDRAL SCULPTURE.

OUTSIDE the general histories of art there has not existed until the present moment a specialized study of the sculpture of the French cathedrals of the thirteenth century. Mlle. Pillion has written a scholarly and exhaustive volume, useful not only to the archæologist, but also to the general lettered public acquainted with the Gothic masterpieces of Northern France. The rise and development of sculpture in the thirteenth century were not exempt from that law of art whereby all progress in expression is dependent on a preceding advance in technique. While carrying her erudition lightly, the author has nevertheless devoted her attention largely to tracing the curve of development from the point of view of style, and to delineating—for the first time, we believe, on any scale—the nuances and mannerisms which mark the various ateliers of sculpture. The number of sculptors at work at one time must have been large, for there is a great wealth of sculptured figures in cathedrals like Notre Dame, Amiens, and Chartres—all of relatively rapid construction.

The work of the local schools of Auvergne, Burgundy, and Languedoc at the end of the twelfth century gave little indication of the efflorescence, grace, and expression which were to mark the succeeding century. There seems on all sides an effort to recall a forgotten language in the rude imitations of Corinthian foliage, Oriental broideries, borders of manuscripts, and the squat-headed figures in soft drapery of the Gallo-Roman sarcophagi.

The resplendent portals of Chartres show that by the second decade in the thirteenth century this early Renaissance in art had begun. Sculpture is harmoniously adapted to the main lines of the building, and the transition is completed from archaism and uncertainty to sovereign liberty. The same century which saw the emancipation of the communes, and the beginnings of social freedom, saw also a spirit of tranquil certitude and repose in sculpture. The appeal of the artisan was neither to personal sensibility nor to piety, but generously social, simple, and serene. Symbolism dominated not only the choice and range of subjects, but also their disposition. On the north side—region of cold and shadow—were the austere figures of the Old Testament; on the south the New Law faced the heat of noon-day, while on the west the Last Judgment was lit up by the rays of the setting

*Les Sculpteurs Français du XIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle.*  
Par Mlle. L. Pillion. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie.)

sun. What is so striking about the sculpture of the thirteenth century is its achievement in harmony and unity in spite of its multitude of craftsmen. The best work is collective, as opposed to the individual genius of other ages. The humble sculptors whose names are buried in oblivion were all rich spiritually in the consciousness of God, and out of this wealth created with radiant fervour continual freshness and pure and lofty expression. Theirs was a spiritual wealth which created no proletariat, but, on the contrary, redeemed it. In the end the æsthetic secret of the Gothic cathedral, with its sublime ornament, remains elusive. Each figure and each statue seem to participate in the abnegation of those who created, and bear already the characteristics which distinguish the best of French art—dignity, reserve, and grace.

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Allen (Daphne), A CHILD'S VISIONS, with Introduction by C. Lewis Hind, 6/ net.** Allen

These drawings, made by a child between the ages of 6 and 12, give evidence of a genuine and remarkable talent that is akin on one side to that of Blake, and on another to that of Kate Greenaway. Fertility of imagination and an instinct for composition are shown on almost every page; and the few coloured examples are promising in a high degree. In short, Miss Daphne Allen, unguided and untaught, has done so well that she deserves to be considered, not as a child prodigy, but as a person in whom resides, perhaps, the germ of great artistic powers. If it is so, there are dangers ahead. Charm and fancy are divine gifts; but without a basis of knowledge and training they degenerate into mannerism and monotony, and unless Miss Allen acquires that basis, she will never do very much better than she has done already. At present her figures are not correct; she cannot draw a hand; her line is often fumbling; and she does not understand the incidence of light and shadow. In the work of an adult artist these faults would be—rightly—held unpardonable; and if she is to be judged by the height of her promise, she must not continue to present them. Moreover, if she does not deepen the foundations of her work, it is possible that it may cease to absorb her. There are hundreds of men and women who have shown from very early childhood to adolescence a talent as salient, though seldom as distinguished, as hers, and who, as they passed into their mid teens, have drawn no more. This withering-up will sometimes occur even in spite of thorough and intelligent teaching, but is far more common where such teaching is absent. Either the developing creature is no longer satisfied with the imperfection of its own attempts at expression, or the medium itself is left behind by hitherto dormant faculties. If at the critical moment the artistic interest receives new means of growth, fresh perceptions, and a larger scope, it may become a sovereign and triumphant influence, beneficent to the world, and profoundly educational to the man or woman whose life it dominates. Probably that turning-point is near at hand for the girl whose childish gift has blossomed already. Whether a season of fine fruit is to follow

must depend partly upon what and how she learns in the next four or five years, and partly upon the development of her own evolving nature.

**Enock (C. Reginald), THE SECRET OF THE PACIFIC, A Discussion of the Origin of the Early Civilisations of America, the Toltecs, Aztecs, Mayas, Incas, and their Predecessors; and of the Possibilities of Asiatic Influence thereon.**

Fisher Unwin  
The International Congress of Americanists, which met in London at the end of May, will have some new books to read. Mr. Joyce's 'Introduction to South American Archaeology' was noticed in these columns on May 18th. Now we are called upon to speak of a work dealing with the antiquities of the American continent as a whole. Mr. Enock has travelled, it would seem, over a greater or less extent of the ground which his survey covers. He has certainly collected a striking series of representative photographs, which, with the maps, constitute the most satisfactory feature of the book as judged from the standpoint of strict science. But his style is at the best successful journalism.

Perhaps it is well that the larger public should be compelled to take an interest in the barbaric splendours of ancient America by methods that are somewhat drastic in their mode of appeal. The crude wonder of it all keeps the author excited, and is likely to keep the not too fastidious reader excited with him. After all, in these days a popular demand for more knowledge about American archaeology is the surest means of bringing such knowledge into existence, or at any rate into due prominence. So we are disposed to welcome this book as a whet to the popular appetite, even if we cannot honestly commend its contents as the best of intellectual fare.

**Root and Branch, A SEASONAL OF THE ARTS, edited by James Guthrie.**

Flansham, Bognor, Pear Tree Press  
The letterpress in this curious little paper-covered periodical is commonplace, though an exception must be made on account of a pleasant lyric by Mr. W. H. Davies. But some of the accompanying drawings have a peculiar charm, notably the frontispiece of the 'Castle of Indolence' and the delightful arrangement of light and strong shadow entitled 'The River-Fall.' They are presumably by the editor.

**Imperial Arts League Journal, JUNE, 6d.**  
15, Great George Street, Westminster.

**Turner's Water-Colours at Farnley Hall, Part III., 2/6 net.** 'Studio' Office

Of the drawings reproduced in this third part of the series, two—'The Banks of the Washburne,' an admirable study in neutral colourings, and 'Hirzenach,' with a characteristic streak of light across the water—stand out as fine. 'The Colosseum, Rome,' is actually displeasing, probably because the scale of the building is so large in proportion to the entire sketch.

### A PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL BUTLER.

Will you kindly allow me to point out an error which has crept into the article on Samuel Butler in the recently published first volume of the Second Supplement to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' so that honour may be paid where it is due, and the amateurs of Post-Impressionism spared a fruitless pilgrimage to Trafalgar Square? The portrait of Butler now hanging in the National Portrait Gallery was not painted by "Paul Gauguin," as is stated in the 'Dictionary,' but by Charles Gogin.

R. A. STREATFEILD.

### RAEBURN AND OTHER PORTRAITS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE held on Friday, the 12th inst., an important sale of portraits of the Early British School and pictures by Old Masters. Several Raeburns fetched high prices, and a portrait by Rembrandt exceeded 6,000*l*.

Drawings: Nuremberg School, Portrait of a Gentleman, in brown dress with slashed sleeves, and red cap, 110*l*. French School, Head of a Young Lady, with white and blue dress, and white hat with blue ribbons, 304*l*.

Pictures: J. L. Mosnier, Mrs. Beckett, in white muslin dress, cut low at the neck, and green sash; seated, turned slightly to the right, 714*l*. A. Cuyp, A Landscape, with Herdsmen and Cattle, and Christ with His Disciples going to Emmaus, 378*l*. H. Holbein, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VIII., holding his wand of office, and wearing the chain of the Garter, 1,071*l*. J. Hoppner, Miss Lucy Clark, in white dress, cut low at the neck, blue sash, and narrow blue shawl over her shoulders, 997*l*. Miss Home, in white frock with short sleeves, seated on the ground, holding a kitten in her arms, 693*l*. Miss Charlotte Cruttwell of Bath, in white dress with blue sash, her hands folded before her, 357*l*. Portrait of a Gentleman, in blue naval coat with gold epaulettes, holding a brown-and-white spaniel under his right arm, 693*l*. School of Cornelis van Coninxlo, The Madonna and Child, with St. Anne, the Madonna and St. Anne seated on a throne, with the Infant Saviour between them, 420*l*. Early Flemish School, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in dark fur-lined cloak over a green tunic, holding his stick and gloves in his hands, 315*l*. B. van Orley, St. Jerome in the Desert, 441*l*. Jan de Mabuse, St. Catherine of Alexandria, and St. Barbara, the wings of a triptych (a pair), 1,365*l*. G. Morland, Hubert Day, in a blue coat, holding in his hand the picture of 'The Gipsies,' 504*l*. Gainsborough, Charles Bouchier, Governor of Madras, in buff coat and vest with brass buttons, holding his hat under his left arm, 567*l*. Sir Paul Pecheil, Bt., in scarlet military coat with gold epaulettes, his right hand placed in his vest, 4,620*l*. Reynolds, Rev. Zachariah Mudge, D.D., resting his right elbow upon a book, his right hand up to his chin, 736*l*. Miss Anne de Crespigny, in white dress, with blue sash and black velvet band, 682*l*. N. Elias, Portraits of a Gentleman and a Lady (a pair), the gentleman in black velvet dress, with a black cloak drawn round him, holding his gloves in his left hand; the lady in rich black dress, large white ruffs, lace cuffs and lace cap, holding a black feather fan in her right hand, 1,995*l*. Rubens, The Adoration of the Magi (from the collection of Cardinal Fesch), 325*l*. P. Nasmyth, Near East Grinstead, Sussex, a road scene, with a cottage and figures, the South Downs in the distance, 336*l*. A Forest Scene in Sussex, a road through a wood, leading to a cottage, a pool in the foreground, 294*l*. Lawrence, The Countess of Surrey, in white dress, wearing a gold chain fastened in front with a cameo brooch, 1,995*l*. S. van Ruysdael, A View on the Rhine on the right a carriage drawn by four horses; in the foreground, some cows going down to water at the river, 1,365*l*. Rembrandt, Portrait of his Brother Adriaen, short grey beard and moustache, a light falling full upon his face, 6,090*l*. M. Hobbema, A River Scene, with an island in the centre, 651*l*. Romney, Hon. R. B. Jenkinson, in dark-brown coat with brass buttons, and white vest and stock, 441*l*.

The following were all by Raeburn: Count Horace St. Paul, in plum-coloured coat and yellow vest, holding his stick in his right hand, 567*l*. Mrs. Kerr, in white dress, cut in a V-shape at the neck, her hair bound with a green ribbon; seated, holding a letter in her hands, 525*l*. Agnes Law (wife of Capt. George Makgill), in white muslin dress, a white ribbon in her powdered hair; seated, resting her elbow on the arm of a chair, over which lies her brown scarf, 4,095*l*. Capt. George Makgill, in scarlet coat with brass buttons and yellow lapels and cuffs, and buff vest and breeches; seated in a green garden-chair, 787*l*. Miss Macartney, in white dress, blue sash, and blue ribbon in her powdered hair; a brown scarf over her arms, 3,360*l*. Lord Newton, popularly known as "The Mighty," wearing the crimson gown with bows as Lord of Session, 7,140*l*. Miss Janet Law, in white muslin dress, seated in a green rustic chair, 5,040*l*. Mrs. Duncan (née Catherine Melville), in black dress edged with a muslin frill, a deep-red scarf around her arms, 3,360*l*. Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, a dark shawl over her shoulders; seated on a crimson sofa, 3,990*l*. Kirkman Finlay, M.P., in brown coat and grey breeches; seated in a red arm-chair, 882*l*. Lady Isabella Sinclair, in white muslin dress and blue waistband, 2,940*l*.

The total of the sale amounted to 64,000*l*.

## Fine Art Gossip.

THE exhibition of paintings by Mr. Phelan Gibb at the Carfax Gallery is attracting a good deal of attention just now. Mr. Gibb is a young artist who has the courage of his convictions, and he is as little inclined to compromise where they are concerned as he is to depict Nature in the manner acceptable to our fathers and grandfathers. His works, however, are pictures, not puzzles. They will be on view for some time longer.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries there is an interesting exhibition of black-and-white drawings by Mr. Kay Nielsen which reveals to a certain extent the influence of Aubrey Beardsley. At the same time Mr. Nielsen in many of his drawings escapes from Beardsley's widespread net into regions of his own, where he displays originality of conception and a rare sense of line.

THE rejection of Mr. Ricketts's picture 'The Plague' by the Trustees of the National Gallery of British Art, due, it is said, to the opposition of Lord Curzon, and its subsequent acceptance by the Luxembourg, have led to the revival of a project for forming a collection of British painting in a separate room there, with a good example of Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and Burne-Jones as the nucleus.

MUCH uneasiness is felt by Dublin people at the critical position of their Gallery of Modern Art. For the past five years this Gallery, though nominally a "municipal" one, has been maintained entirely by the private benefactions of a few friends. The Dublin Corporation has now obtained power to levy a small rate to cover the cost of maintenance; but a new danger threatens the collection. Many of the most interesting and valuable of the pictures were given on the condition that they should be properly housed in a permanent gallery; and unless steps are taken within the next six months towards the building of such a gallery, these pictures will be withdrawn. The house in which the collection is at present hung is wholly unsuited for its purpose; there is no top light, and the space is quite inadequate. It will be a lasting disgrace to Dublin if, owing to its failure to show a practical appreciation of the generosity of Sir Hugh Lane, it should lose this unique collection.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Museums Association was held in Dublin last week. Many papers dealing with the general administration and scope of museums and art galleries were read and discussed by the members.

THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH opened at the Cartwright Memorial Hall, Bradford, on the 16th inst., an exhibition of modern works organized by the Contemporary Art Society. The collection is similar in character to the exhibitions recently held by this Society in Manchester and Leeds, but contains some interesting new acquisitions, among them being a still-life painting of tulips in a porcelain bowl, by Mr. Wm. Nicholson, and a drawing by Mr. Walter Sickert.

THE LEEDS ART GALLERY will be closed until further notice for cleaning and redecoration. It is hoped that it will be reopened at the end of September, when an exhibition of Yorkshire art will be held. Artists connected with Yorkshire may obtain particulars of this exhibition from the Curator, City Art Gallery, Leeds.

A NORWEGIAN ART EXHIBITION, similar to those already held of Swedish and Danish art, will be held in Brighton next spring.

A SPECIAL EXHIBITION of French textiles from the Mobilier National, lent by the French Government, was opened to the public on Thursday last, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. It comprises a series of seven tapestries, woven at the Gobelins factory for King Louis XIV. after Raphael's frescoes in the Stanze of the Vatican; four Savonneri carpets of the same period; and a collection of woven silk fabrics and embroideries of the early part of the nineteenth century. The loan has been arranged in the North Court (at the north-east angle of the Museum, adjoining the South Court), and will be on view till October.

In the sale of coins and medals held on Friday in last week by Messrs. Sotheby a twenty-dollar gold piece of British Columbia, 1862, realized 210*l*.

PROF. GARSTANG's exhibition of objects from Meroë at the Society of Antiquaries is instructive, and carries on the story of Ethiopian culture made possible by his excavations of the last three seasons. The bath which formed the chief feature in the discoveries of last winter seems to have been more Greek than Roman, and included a large swimming tank, which Prof. Garstang is doubtless right in attributing to the second or third century B.C. This was the age when the purely Egyptian culture introduced at Meroë by the priests of Amon began to give way to Greek ideas, or, in other words, when the priestly rule was overthrown by a king trained in Greek philosophy at the Ptolemaic court. To this period are probably to be assigned the statues of deities like the Aphrodite and the Silenus (?) exhibited at Burlington House, which, although considerably africanized, show some traces of having been copied from Greek originals. That a period followed in which Roman influence was supreme is likely enough, although there are as yet few proofs of it; and this is the point that the decipherment of the Meroitic script already begun by Mr. Griffith may be expected to clear up. Prof. Garstang's exhibition, which will remain open till the 24th inst., is certainly the most interesting of the three collections of Egyptian antiquities now displayed in London.

A POINT of some importance was raised by M. Homo, lecturer at the University of Lyons, at the last meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions. The Rome of the Cæsars contained, as we know, more than a million of inhabitants, a great proportion of whom were slaves and other foreigners, who can hardly have had much knowledge of the streets of the city. The streets were not distinguished, so far as we know, by name-plates, as in modern cities, nor did the principal buildings bear in the majority of cases any indication of their ownership or purpose. How, then, did the great multitude of foreigners find their way about? M. Homo tries to find the answer to this in the inscriptions on the collars of fugitive slaves, which are shown by him to bear, besides the name of the master, that of the *regio*, or quarter, and also that of the *vicus*, or street, in which they lived. Even then, as M. Homo says that the houses were not numbered, there must have been constant confusion; but it is possible that a more extended use was made of the system of hanging signs, which survived into mediæval times, and is not even now quite extinct,

than we have any evidence of. Although M. Homo's views may not be at once accepted, they are at least suggestive.

MM. HENRI CORDIER and L. FINOT are publishing a series of "Documents historiques et géographiques relatifs à l'Indochine," of which the first volume which has appeared contains all the Greek and Latin texts referring to the Far East that can be culled from the authors of the fourth and the ten succeeding centuries of our era. They are translated into French by M. Cœdès. A perusal of them will convince one that the Greeks and Romans were far less ignorant of the existence of, for instance, the Chinese and the conditions under which they lived than students of the more strictly classical texts have surmised.

## MUSIC

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Chantavoine (Jean), *MUSICIENS ET POÈTES*, 3fr. 50. Paris, Alcan.

Few modern writers on music have made so deep an impression as M. Chantavoine by his recent studies on Beethoven and Liszt, and the present volume in no way departs from the high standard of criticism which he has set himself. For the most part it considers the relations of music and poetry. Particularly good are the essays where Goethe is shown applying the theories of music to naturalist philosophy, and where German music of the Romantic period appears, notably in the case of Carl Loewe, collaborating with poetry in the formation of the ballad. The chapter in which the author sets forth the relations of Heine as a musical critic with Liszt, and the study devoted to the "Italianisme" of Chopin, are suggestive.

Ford (Ernest), *A SHORT HISTORY OF MUSIC IN ENGLAND*, 5*s*. net. Sampson Low

This volume deals with an interesting subject. Native art prospered during the time of the Reformation, and in the reign of Elizabeth English composers were honoured both at home and abroad. Later came Purcell, and, *longo intervallo*, Sir Edward Elgar: that is more or less the text on which the author bases his discourse. The early chapters are the best, whereas the abundance of matter to be dealt with naturally makes the later ones sketchy. The volume is, however, intended, not for musicians or historians, but for the general reader. In chap. i., in which short explanations are given of old instruments, the recorder is said to be a wind instrument of the clarinet family. It belongs, however, to the flute family.

Scout Song Book, edited by Arthur Poyser, 2*s* 6. C. Arthur Pearson

If the Boy Scout movement had done nothing else than inspire this excellent collection of "one hundred songs of the open air for boys and old boys," it would have been justified. With commendable boldness the editor, who is also composer and lyricist in chief, has sought new songs for a new movement. The chorus habit is provided for, and melodies and accompaniments attempt no more and no less than they ought for the purpose in view; but we question whether the ditty on p. 88 ('Dagonet') should have been included.

## Musical Gossip.

SIGNOR PUCCINI'S 'La Fanciulla del West,' produced last season for the first time in England, was given again at Covent Garden on Monday, with Mlle. Emmy Destinn as Minnie, and MM. Dinh Gilly and G. Martinelli as Jack Rance and Dick Johnson respectively. We still feel that the second act and the close of the last act contain the best music; the rest shows skill rather than inspiration. Signor Campanini conducted.

MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, whose summer season came to an end last Saturday evening, referred in a short speech to his great losses, yet declared that he was loth to abandon an undertaking on which he had set his heart. He therefore promised a new season, to begin in the middle of November. Opera-houses were built and subsidized by municipalities, kings, and emperors all over the Continent; the fact, therefore, that the people of London did not insist on having one had always been a mystery to him. The reason, however, is simple enough: the public does not feel the need of one; operatically, to quote Mr. Hammerstein's own words, "it is absolutely uneducated." Thus the various attempts made by private individuals or companies during the last hundred years to found a national opera-house have all failed for lack of public support.

A POSTHUMOUS SYMPHONY by Gustav Mahler was produced at the recent musical festival held at Vienna. The composer's eighth work of the kind was given under his own direction at Munich the year before his death. The new Symphony under notice seems to have been, at any rate partly, composed before the eighth. Herr August Spanuth, a well-known writer in the *Signale*, describes the first movement as the most important, but from what he says about the other three sections, we interpret this as faint praise.

THE SIXTH GERMAN FESTIVAL, organized by the New Bach Society, was held at Breslau on June 15th-17th. It was under the direction of Dr. Georg Dohrn. The Breslau Singakademie and the reinforced orchestral society of that city took part in the performances. The scheme included the B minor Mass, with four excellent soloists, Frau Anna Stronek-Kappel, Frl. Maria Philippi, Herr Georg A. Walter, and Prof. Messchaert. The fourth Brandenburg Concerto was performed; and at a chamber concert Madame Landowska was heard in three Preludes and Fugues from the 'Well-Tempered Clavier.' At a meeting of the members of the Society, Dr. Werner Wolffheim gave an interesting account of a volume of manuscript music which he had acquired. It bears the date 1700, and contains hitherto unknown compositions of Bach and other composers.

A LISZT FESTIVAL is to be held at Sondershausen next September. In early days Franz Liszt used to come over from Weimar and take part in the Loh Sunday concerts, at which his orchestral compositions were performed by the ducal band from manuscript parts. There are many who will be surprised at the idea of a Liszt Festival in so small a place, but the scheme has no doubt been organized by some who, like Sir Alexander Mackenzie, can remember the time when the "music of to-day," so far as Wagner is concerned, was called, and truthfully—as time has proved—the music of the future.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
Tues. Patrons' Fund Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

## THE CLOSE OF THE IRISH SEASON.

On the 11th inst. Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'Countess Cathleen' was produced at the Court Theatre by the Irish Players, for the first time in London. The people in the stalls behaved with their customary vandalism, and we begin to wonder whether persistent bad manners are a kind of convention among them. 'Countess Cathleen,' with the possible exception of 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' is perhaps the most characteristic of Mr. Yeats's output and of the Celtic Renaissance, of which he has been the pioneer and standard-bearer. There is little in it of the concrete visualization of the old Celtic bard, whose inspiration burnt with a "hard, gem-like flame," and who moved among his mythical heroes, deities, and fays with pellucid voice and undimmed eyes. His theodicy was as little mystical as the Scandinavian saga or the Norse Edda, though tempered with a more luminous tenderness and imagination. 'Countess Cathleen,' on the other hand, has literary ancestors nearer home and from less distant horizons of time. It is a modern "morality," and William Blake, and Mr. Arthur Symonds, possibly also Beddoes and the French symbolists, have influenced it. Its salience lies in the intermarriage of actuality and the visionary—the romantic curiosity and quest for experience outside the boundaries of material existence. So within its texture we have blended the reality of an Irish famine, the bartering of souls for gold, a demonology, the old English angelical *dea ex machina*, and the human and radiant woman who belongs to all ages:—

A perfect Woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort, and command;  
And yet a Spirit still, and bright  
With something of angelic light.

Such are the elements in Mr. Yeats's cosmogony, fantastic enough, yet as grotesquely real as the nebulous and disproportionate figures in a dream.

The style of 'Countess Cathleen' is open to the charge of virtuosity; but it is precious, not in the way of *simplesse*, but in the way a decorative frieze or delicately interlaced arabesques are structurally ornamental. Mr. Yeats loves to capture a mood and embroider it with all kinds of suggestive, emotional, and atmospheric patterns, and with all the *finesse* of an eclectic artist in words. The result is naturally "patterned language," and it is often singularly beautiful and melodious.

The play, in spite of certain stubbornly undramatic elements in its composition, acted much better than we had expected. Several aliens had invaded the cast and made the acting somewhat jagged and disruptive, but they did not mar the general impression of stately beauty. Apart from Mr. O'Donovan as

*Countess Cathleen.* By W. B. Yeats.

*The Building Fund.* By William Boyle.

Aleel the minstrel, there was only one salient figure, and that was Miss Maire O'Neill, whom we welcome back from what, we hope, is only a temporary retirement from the stage. As the Countess who saves her starving people from the merchants of hell at the price of her own soul, she gave us an exquisite piece of acting. Her lyrical intonation alone was an art in itself. Her feeling for poetry is instinct with the finest sensitivity. Her acting was entirely devoid of meretricious appeal, yet she combined sincerity with consummate address.

It is significant that all the appreciation which the play received appeared to emanate from the pit and the gallery. The rest of the house was cold. It is noticeable that freshness and spontaneity of understanding have passed in the modern theatre to the humbler sections of the audience. Such a transition may be of deep moment in the future, for the people who understand are the people who matter.

On the same evening a new comedy by Mr. William Boyle, 'The Building Fund,' was produced. It concerns the relations of a mother and son respectively devoured by avarice; the mother on her death-bed cheating the son, who had eagerly awaited her decease, by leaving all her money to the parish. The play is curiously open to the strictures we passed upon 'Family Failing,' a fortnight ago. Its predominant farcical bent overwhelmed what opportunity there was of characterization, which was applied solely in patches. It was more closely knit than 'Family Failing,' but as threadbare and insubstantial.

What Mr. Boyle does not seem to possess is architectural ability in play-making. He can twist about a few Irish types, throw out facets of entertaining dialogue, conjure one or two effective contretemps; but his dramatic devices drift aimless and undisciplined. Mr. Arthur Sinclair, as the scheming and miserly son, subordinated the hardness of the character to an irresistible display of his personal comic prowess. Yet one could not but forgive him. For sheer natural wizardry in summoning the risible faculties it would be difficult to surpass him. Miss Sara Allgood, as the secretive, determined, and crabbed old mother, was, however, the subtler artist. Through her unusual powers of sympathy and intuition she completely humanized an unattractive part. One of her most arresting qualifications as an actress is her power of diversity in suggestion. She subtilizes character by amplifying its range. She never allows herself to stagnate in a part or nullify its interest by emphasizing the obvious. The rest of the cast fulfilled its duties with customary aptitude.

We have dealt so extensively with the Irish season at the Court Theatre that, on its completion, we have little to add in the way of survey or recapitulation. The players have for the time being become fashionable, and the perils of popularity are generally more insidious

than those of neglect. Megalomania is fatal to art, and the Abbey Theatre company, as much as any other, must beware of its encroachments. In the history of drama they stand as pioneers and introducers of a great peasant art. If they are deflected by uncritical panegyric into uncongenial channels of acting, they will cease to matter as a factor in the development of a literature. They are essentially the dramatic exponents of a new literature, sprung out of a national renaissance partly political, partly artistic and democratic in its more virile branches. It is democratic quite in its own way; by no means a conscious, deliberate crusade against the inequalities of social conditions, mainly incidental to overcrowded countries with large industrial activities. Its inspiration is drawn from the great commonality of the land, its subject-matter is the Irish peasant, and it is focussed on his temperament rather than on his environment. It mirrors the lives of the rural Irish detachedly and objectively, and strikes its roots deep into the fibres of the land. Its domain is inquisitive psychology. It is the Irish players who have brought in their artistic wallets through English doors the whole Irish world of the tillers of the soil. They came like Mercury, not with tidings from the gods, but from the people. That is their purpose, their meaning, and their achievement, and it is no mean thing to make articulate the vital attitude of a national community. They are peasants themselves, and they know their own kindred, the curious intensity of their existence—its inexhaustible humour and tragedy; its mystical alliance with, and interpretation of, the moods of elemental nature. Even when their theme is mythological or dynastic legend, it is the discovery of the new Ireland in terms of the old. The significance of the Irish players lies in association. They are the dressers of the firstfruits of the national genius reborn.

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Edgar (George), MARTIN HARVEY: SOME PAGES OF HIS LIFE, 7/6 net.**

Grant Richards  
The most interesting pages of Mr. Edgar's study are those which contain the popular actor's memories of Henry Irving as he was in his Lyceum days, and they should be collated with Ellen Terry's recollections. "In the groundwork of my art," declares Mr. Harvey to-day, "Irving taught me all I know." But, grateful towards his old chief as he is, he conveys the impression others have done that Irving gave his young men of ability far too little scope for revealing their quality, and had a chilling influence on the colleagues who served him regularly, as distinct from the "star" performers for whose sake he subordinated them during his London seasons.

It was little wonder that the "Guv'nor," with his sharp tongue, found himself lonely on his own stage, groups of jokers subsiding into awed silence as he passed. Terriss,

we are informed, was one of the few men who could joke with Irving. Yet Sir Henry would take infinite pains in coaching his company, patiently taking up this or that man's part, and acting it sometimes with great expense of feeling, only to find his labour wasted. "My God, my boy," Mr. Harvey remembers being told, "you ought to be paying me for teaching you instead of expecting me to pay you." Irving's former pupil adds grimly that "he was quite right." Here is a picture of the great man rehearsing:—

"He would come down to the theatre with the whole scheme of the play in his mind. He would act all the characters—voice, gesture, and gait—one after the other. He knew where every one should be and how he should look. One moment he would be a hulking brute in face, figure, and the inflection of the voice; the next he would take the bauble from my hands and become at once, for my improvement, a fantastic mediæval folly. He could reproduce an emotional effect with exquisite ease, and then become at will a grotesque figure of fun. And all the time he was the character, and the observer forgot the real truth—that he was looking at an angular man, in very commonplace, modern walking attire, drilling a company of players."

Nevertheless, the Lyceum was not the theatre for an actor who had learnt his trade if he had learnt it there entirely, and had no outside reputation. Irving never went out of his way to promote or find chances for his subordinates—at least in London; Martin Harvey, for instance, grew more and more impatient of filling small parts year after year with no marked advance in status. "The prospect" of the vacation tours, he asserts frankly, "kept us alive during the disappointing months with Irving." Finally he broke away from his leader, and started independent management. "The Only Way," we learn from Mr. Edgar, was no suddenly conceived venture. The idea of the dramatization first occurred to Mrs. Harvey, and for years both she and her husband worked upon the play as more or less unofficial collaborators with the author.

There is somewhat too much hero-worship, too much taking of the actor-manager at his own valuation, in Mr. Edgar's gossiping pages, and he writes too sentimentally to prove a consistently discriminating critic. There are many traces of the hasty methods of journalism about his book. But the biographical sections are well done, for in these the biographer has had his subject's patient assistance.

**Murray (Kate), MERRIER ENGLAND, A PAGEANT OF PROGRESS, 6d. net.**

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A play in three acts, the first depicting industrial life under the Guild system in 1409, the second (A.D. 1850) being typical of the strife of to-day, and the third (A.D. 2009) of work in a "Merrier England." The presentment of the ideas is spoilt by flamboyant versification in the first and last acts, and the second is too superficial to make any lasting impression.

**Shakespeare, THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH, edited by Elizabeth Deering Hanscom; and THE TRAGEDY OF RICHARD THE THIRD, edited by George B. Churchill, Tudor Edition, 1/ net each.** Macmillan

Two more specimens of this small edition. We are glad to see that Prof. Hanscom appreciates Falstaff, whose festivity has usually less appeal to the feminine mind, but we think more should have been said concerning the startling rebuke he receives at the end of the play. A reference to Prof. A. C. Bradley's views might have been made. Prof. Churchill's notes are good as far as they go, and his Introduction is judicious.

### Dramatic Gossip.

It would have been deplorable if so fine a play as 'Hindle Wakes,' at the Playhouse, had missed the chance of appealing to the larger London public. Once more Miss Horniman's Manchester company presents the piece with a nice instinct for ensemble and for North-Country dialect and manners.

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But the play is something more than a picture of local manners. It is drama possessing a true comedy note, and flashing a curious light on the unconventionality of working-class notions of morals. When Alan Jeffcott is told that he must marry the lass he has carried off for a week-end trip to Llandudno, the one person immediately ready to oppose the dictum of his stern father is the girl herself. Why should he or she, she asks, embark on an unhappy marriage? They have had their diversion, and that is all the seaside elopement meant for her. She has no wish to marry this young dandy of a rich man's son; he is not her kind. Nor does she recognize any necessity to be made "an honest woman." Some man of her own class will wed her willingly enough, despite her adventure.

The play is an infinite refreshment in these days of stage artifice and repetition. If he can only resist the lures of the commercial manager and preserve his freedom of outlook, Mr. Houghton should win a name for himself and help to lift our drama out of its conventionality.

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